

MAY

File

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 16.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 1, 1844.

Whole No. 381

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$1.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until for sale and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$5.00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID BY SMALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR ON BUSINESS.

WOODWARD & PORTER

Are now receiving an extensive stock of
**Spring and Summer
GOODS,**

carefully selected in New York, and purchased at the lowest prices of that market. It is therefore, with confidence that they respectfully solicit the attention of their old patrons and the public generally to their New Stock. They pledge themselves to sell as cheap as can be afforded in this market, and invite all who desire to purchase Goods to call and examine. Below will be found a catalogue of some of the articles comprised in their Stock.

CLOTHS—Blue, brown black, B. black,

Pilot and Beaver, English & American.

Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres.

Alpacas, and Craple Camlet.

Plain, diamond and fancy Satinets.

Kentucky Jeans, assorted.

Scarlet, green, and white Flannels.

Kerseyes, and Linseys.

Whitney, point & Mackinaw Blankets.

Brown and bleached Domestic, assorted.

Virginia and Manchester Osnaburghs.

Bleached and brown Drillings.

Tickings, and Georgia Nankens.

Cottons, Kremlins, and Gambroons.

Giraffe cloth, (a new article.)

Grass linens and cloths.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Diapers and Linens.

A splendid stock of Fancy Prints and Calicoes.

Black, pink, lilac, black & white, fancy

Lawns and muslins.

Printed and Plaid Balzardines.

Pekin, crape, and Zenobia cloth.

Bombasins, Merinos, and Barazhe.

Pink, corded, fancy embroidered, and silk

striped Gingham.

Striped Amourine & crimped Foularde.

Black, blue-black, Mattioni and Gros grain

Silk. Black, pink & hat crapes.

Pink, white and black Satins.

Pink, white, and green Florence.

Jackonet, mull, Swiss, book, Swiss-mull,

figured and striped muslins.

Checked and striped Cambrics & muslins.

Ashburton Laces, Netts, & Chantilla veils.

Fancy silk dress h'fs, cravats, cuffs.

French wrights, and Lace Collars.

Pongee, Spitzfeld, crimson and twilled

h'fs. Black & white cotton & silk laces.

Silk, Fillet, & Kid Gloves and Mitts.

Gent's Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hos-

kin Gloves.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose.

Taffeta, Satin, bonnet and cap Riband.

Tapes, Braids, Cords, Binding and Ferrites.

Corsets, Lacets and whale bone.

Jackonet and Swiss Edgings & Insertions.

Black and white cotton and Thread Ed-

gings and Insertions.

Purses, Pockets, Pins and Needles.

Britannia, Madras, and plaid cotton h'fs.

Collars, Stocks and Italian Cravats.

Cotton, worsted and gum elastic Braces.

Silk and cotton Velvets.

Printed, Marcelline and fancy Valencia

Vestings. Buckram, Canvass, Padding,

Umbrellas and Parasols.

Willow, straw, Alpine, Lawn Lace and

Modena BONNETS.

Fans. Flowers and Wreaths.

Hats. Plain, Brush, Nap-

pe, Molekin, fash-

ionable, medium, &

broad brim, Palm Leaf,

Spotting, Panama & wool,

CAPS—Hair, Seal, Sta-

lette, glazed, cloth &c.

Saddlery. Ladies, Men's and Boy's

Saddles, Bridles, Mar-

trigles, Girths, Saddle

Twigs, Drivers' and wag-

gon whips, Collars and

Dray Bridles.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY,

QUEENS AND GLASS-WARE,

ASSORTED.

Drugs & Medicines, Books, Stationery, &c.

In addition to the above, will be found in the assort-

ment, almost every article demanded in this market.

To all of which public notice is solicited.

WOODWARD & PORTER,

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Ap'l 9th, 1844.

Wedge Hotel.

The undersigned has taken the

House of Entertainment in Wed-

dowee, formerly occupied by J.

Childs and more recently by J.

B. Douglass, where he will be thankful

for public patronage, and pledges himself to

use all possible means to give full satisfac-

tion to those who may call upon him. His

fare shall be as good as the country will af-

ford, and his charges in proportion to the

hardness of the times.

WILLIAM S. WALKER.

Apr. 17, 1844.—31.

THE FLAG OF AMERICA.

Oh, proudest symbol on the sea!
Young banner of my native land;
On every shore, by every breeze,
Thy star'd and stainless folds are fann'd.

On thee the fires of Hecla shine,
And Andes' ice reflected gleams;
Thy shadow paints the polar brine,
All Indian gulfs, all tropic streams.

Dull Egypt, startled in her fen,
Beholds thee fluttering on the Nile,
And fearless tribes of naked men
Hail thee from far Tahiti's Isle.

Wherever England's flag shall dare
To carry no distress and wrong,
Thy radiant heraldry shall bear
A token earth had looked for long.

A token of the dawning day
To all who yet in bondage droop,
When crowns and chains must melt away,
And man to man disdain to stoop.

A token of the rebel's right
To rule the land from tyrants won;
His title, justice—and the fight;
His fit regalia sword and gun.

The hues of heaven's prophetic bow
Less beautiful than shall seem than thine
And less of peaceful hope bestow
Than thy more fair, fulfilling sign.

Oh, flag of promise! unto us
Thy stars foretell our country's fame,
Thy crimson stripes, translated thus,
Give promise to our foes, of shame.

THE BLIND BRIDE.

Thou seest me not, my own dear bride;
Yet bright thy smile, my Esperance,
As when we sported side by side,
Or mingled in our playmates' dance—

Thy step, as then, is light and free,
Thy stirrup firm and fearless still;
Such power abides in constancy
Of faith and hope, and steadfast will.

I lov'd thee then, my heart's first joy,
I love thee now, and tenfold more
Than when the sudden'd stripping-shore
Left thee and thine, and England's shore

One lingering gaze behind I cast!
Thy young eye watched me from the hill
O had I deemed that look thy last!
But here thou art, and dearest still.

Thy mind's a kingdom in all my own;
And like the lark, a morning air,
Thy playful voice whose minstrel tone
Can charm away my every care.

The peace which pure high thoughts impart
The scents, the sound of joyous earth,
Are thine—and more than all, a heart
That beats for thee and feels thy worth.

What though alike unmark'd by thee
The moonbeam and the noontide ray,
'Tis mind, and heart, and converse free,
Turn gloom to joy, and night to day.

Then cheer thee, love; where'er we go,
My step, my thought, shall wait on thine;
Thy spirit, tried in weal and woe,
My Esperance, shall strengthen mine.

DEATH OF QUEEN ELIZABETH.

An historical romance, lately published
in London, crosses with the following
striking scene, in which the reader is intro-

duced to the death bed of Queen Elizabeth.
Her majesty had summoned Lucy Fenton
to wait upon her. The scene is powerful
and melodramatic.

The Queen lay in her bed, she had order-

ed her attendants not to draw the curtains
over her windows, and she watched the
leafless trees waving to and fro before them,

and the ruddy flame of her fire dancing up
on the tapestry. Elizabeth had sunk into
that partial torpor in which, though the

mind has not altogether yielded to the in-

fluence of sleep, the memories, the visions
that pass over it, have the indistinctness of
a dream. A long train of shadows fitted be-

fore the mental eye of Elizabeth; there
was the fair face of Gertrude Harding, and
another face as fair as the features too of
the ill-fated Essex rose to blight her in her

sleep, but over were those female faces
present even when the others had passed
away. Suddenly Elizabeth started up—
she was wide awake, but unutterable hor-

ror had seized upon her soul—any thing to
escape from that bed, and when her dismal
shriek had summoned her attendants to her

apartments they found her standing in her
night dress on the floor, her hands clenched,
her eyes fixed as in a convulsion, and specks
of foam upon her parted lips. It was a

frivolous spectacle, the strongly marked
but withered features and stoney blue eyes
of the miserable Queen.

But what needs it to prolong the descrip-

tion of the scene so horrible; the struggles
of a soul which had used its greatness only
to destroy, and which when summoned to
quit that world it had too much loved,
shrunk from the contemplation of its past

career.

No entreaties could prevail upon the
wretched Queen to return to her bed—she
raved, screamed and wept at the proposal.
Cushions were brought, and upon them she

was extended, bitterly bemoaning her fate,
and refusing all refreshment and consolati-

on.

Who does not know that for ten days the
unhappy Queen thus remained, still refus-

ing to enter her bed. Bishops and the
Lords of the Council alike in vain entreat-

ed her to alter this resolution. To Lucy
Willoughton, whom she had detained in
attendance, she expressed a strong indigna-

tion against Secretary Cecil, the son of her
old favorite Burleigh.

"He telleth the people, Mistress Willough-

ton," said Elizabeth, "that I am mad, but I
am not mad; Oh, would to God that I were!"

"Gracious madam, be comforted!" said

Lucy, who was moved by the pitiable condi-

tion of the Queen.

"Do not mock me, fair dame, with such
empty words," replied Elizabeth; "had thy
poor cousin, seen me thus, she had known
me better than to talk of comfort. Alas,
Alas! why does her face still pursue me:
God knows how bitterly I mourned her fate;
but it cometh, it cometh forever, and still
accompanied by another which my soul
sickeneth to behold."

While Elizabeth spoke, entered Sir Rob-

ert Cecil, with the Lord Admiral, a relation
of the Queen; they came to entreat that she
would suffer herself to be conveyed to bed.

Elizabeth looked round, shuddering at
her costly couch. "Oh, never! never!" she
exclaimed, "Oh, Cecil, if thou hadst seen
there what I have seen, thou wouldst not
drive thy mistress to that couch of horrors."

"What has your Grace there beheld?"

said Cecil. "Have you seen the dwellers of
another world?"

"Nay," answered Elizabeth, "assuredly
that is an idle question, and beneath our no-

tice."

"In sooth, your Grace must retire to bed,"

persisted Cecil, "if it be but to satisfy the
affections of your people."

At these words the embers of an almost
extinguished fire again blazed in the heart
of Elizabeth, and lighted up her worn fea-

tures with something of the dignity of old,
she raised herself on her cushions.

"Must!" she exclaimed, "is must a word
to be addressed to princes?" Little man,
little man! thy father, if he had been alive,
durst not have used that word. But alas,
alas, continued the Queen, wringing her
hands, and speaking in a tone of deep de-

jection, "thou art grown presumptuous be-

cause thou knowest that I must die."

"Good madam be comforted," said the
Lord Admiral, again approaching the
Queen.

She again raised herself with Lucy's as-

sistance, and grasping him by the hand, she
looked him in the face, then bursting into
tears, she exclaimed,—"My Lord, my Lord,
I am tied with an iron collar about my neck;
I am tied fast, and the case is altered with
me."

From this time the Queen gradually sunk,
falling into a lethargy which released her
from those mental torments which it had
rung the compassionate heart of Lucy to
behold; during this lethargy she was plac-

ed in her bed. As her end was evidently
fast approaching, the Lord Keeper, the Ad-

miral and the Secretary Cecil, were depu-

ted by the Council to learn Elizabeth's will
in regard to her successor. Lucy Will-

oughton, whom the Queen, during her
intervals of consciousness, had commanded
to remain near her, stood by the side of the
couch. The Queen took notice when the
Kings of Scotland and France were men-

tioned by those laws, then they spoke of the
heir of the house of Suffolk, the Lord Be-

aucamp, the son of Lady Catherine Grey,
and the Earl of Hertford, to whom Eliza-

beth had always borne a strong antipathy.
At this name she started, and the dullness
of death seemed to vanish for a moment
from her wild blue eyes, while she fiercely
exclaimed,—"I will have no rascal's son in
my seat—none but a King shall sit, upon
the throne of Elizabeth! and who should
that be but our cousin, the King of Scots!"

She never spoke again.

AN OREGONIAN.

Away in far Missouri, a farmer recently

found a man in a buckskin dress, roasting
green corn by the roadside in front of his
mansion, when he approached and accosted
him with—

"Good day, my friend. You are mak-

ing a solitary meal?"

"Yes, sir," he replied, "I guess I am ac-

customed to that."

"Will you not walk in and take some-

thing to eat with us?"

"No, sir, I thank you; but," he contin-

ued, with the *sang froid* of a Diogenes, "if
you will permit me to replenish my stock
of provisions from your corn field I shall be
under many obligations."

"Certainly; help yourself. You appear
alone, and a pedestrian; which way are
you from?"

"From Oregon, sir!"

"Indeed! Are you from that section of
country?"

"No, sir," answered the stranger, "I have
been to the State of Maine to see my sister."

"Do you always travel on foot?"

"I do that."

"And where are you going now?"

"To Oregon again, sir."—*Picayune.*

Here is one of the rarest stories we have
seen for many a day, and just such we do
not expect to see for some time to come.
Read this and take care young Ladies that
you do not entramp yourselves as did the
bland and devoted Maria.

A LEAP YEAR STORY.

POPPING THE QUESTION.

"But why don't you get married?" said a
bouncing girl, with a laughing eye, to a
smooth faced, innocent looking youth, who
blushed to the very eyes at the question.

"Well, I—said the youth, stopping short
with a gasp, and fixing his eyes upon va-

cancy, with a puzzled and foolish expres-

sion.

"Well, go on; you what?" said the fair
cross questioner, imperceptibly inclining
nearer to the young man. "Now just tell
me right straight out, you what?"

"Why, I; O, pshaw, I don't know?"

"You do, I say you do; know; I want to
know."

"O, I can tell you."

"I say you can. Why, you know, I'll
never mention it, and you may tell me of
course, you know, for hav'n't I always been
your friend?"

"Well, you have, I know," replied the be-

leagued youth.

"And I'm sure I always thought you lik-

ed me," went on the maiden, in mellow ac-

cents.

"O, I do Maria," said the unsophisticated
youth, very warmly; and he found that Ma-

ria had unconsciously placed her hand in
his open palm.

Then there was a silence.

"And then, well John?" said Maria, drop-

ping her eyes to the ground.

"Oh! Oh! well?" said John, dropping his
eyes and Maria's hand at the same moment.

"I'm pretty sure you love somebody, John,
in fact," said Maria, assuming again a tone
of railway—I know you're in love, and John
why don't you tell me all about it at once?"

"Well! I—O, you silly mortal, what is
there to be afraid of?"

"O, it ain't because I'm afraid of any thing
at all, and I'll; well now, Maria, I will tell
you."

"Well now, John!"

"Eh?"

"Yes."

"I am in love? now don't tell; you won't
will you?" said John, violently seizing Ma-

ria by the hand, and looking in her face
with a most imploring expression.

"Why, of course, you know John, I'll
never breathe a word of it, you know I
won't, don't you, John?" This was spoken
in a mellow whisper and the cherry lips of
Maria were so near John's ear when she
spoke, that had he turned his head to look
at her, there might have occurred an ex-

ceedingly dangerous collision.

"Well, Maria?" said John. "I've told you
now, so you know all about it. I have al-

ways thought a good deal of you, and—"

"Yes, John."

"I am sure you would do any thing for
me that you could."

"Yes, John, you know I would."

"Well; I thought so, and you don't know
how long I've wanted to tell you about it."

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOES, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SOULETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ASA SKELTON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAR. HENRY T. REID, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

1st. BATTALION 72d. Reg.
In the advertisement for the muster of the above battalion an error occurred by using Monday for Wednesday, 15th. May.

Our thanks are due to the Hon. Wm. GARRETT, Secretary of State, for a bound copy of a Compendium of the sixth Census of the United States, forwarded to us by the distributor of the Acts of the last session of the Legislature.

Our readers will find in to-day's paper an interesting letter, on the subject of the annexation of Texas, from the Hon. Wm. WILKINS, present Secretary of War, in which he sets out by stating that a treaty for annexation has been signed. What has been or will be the action of the Senate is not yet known.

We understand that the citizens of this county, west of the mountain, are petitioning for a weekly mail. This interesting portion of our county is certainly entitled to a mail, and we hope our representatives in Congress, and particularly our immediate representative Gen. McConnell will see to it. It proposes leaving Jacksonville every Wednesday morning, and to go by Rabbit Town, Carmichael's, Cane Creek, Kiahulgee, Boiling Spring and back to Jacksonville, which will embrace five or six very populous and wealthy neighborhoods that are destitute of any mail facilities, and that will no doubt, not only support the contemplated route, but afford a small surplus to the department.

Congressional.

The latest news from Washington we extract from the Charleston Mercury. It is not very interesting.

WASHINGTON, April 9.
ASTOUNDING THINGS.

This day, most unexpectedly to every body, the name of Wm. R. King of Alabama, was sent into the Senate as Minister to France, and disposed of as the Senate went into Executive Session. At the same time was confirmed the appointment of Wilson Shannon of Ohio, as Minister to Mexico. The only thing that appears to cause regret in this matter, is the separation of those two princes of bachelors, as King and Buchanan, who have been so long associated together socially and politically, that President Tyler ought to be indicted for thus dividing those whom social and political feeling seem to have united together by a bond much stronger than that usually known as the *vinculum matrimonii*.—I have no doubt that the nomination was entirely unexpected to Mr. King, and that it will cause him sincere regret to be separated from those with whom he has so long acted, but the Alabama delegation insist that the compliment to the State must not be overlooked.

The ordinary morning business of the Senate was unusually heavy—the reports from committees and memorials of various kinds were very numerous, the latter relating chiefly to remonstrances against the annexation of Texas and interfering with the present Tariff, though there was one very admirably drawn document by the citizens of Syracuse, New York, in favor of the annexation, and setting forth in an able and lucid manner the advantages to be derived from the union of the two republics.

The Secretary of the Treasury this morning sent in the annual report on Commerce and Navigation, replete with items of useful information. Suffer me to present you with some of the statements. The exports for the last nine months, ending the 30th June, 1843, amounted to \$4,316,450, of which \$7,703,783 were of domestic, and \$6,552,697 of foreign articles. Of domestic articles \$60,107,819 were exported in American vessels, and \$17,685,964 in foreign vessels. Of foreign articles, \$9,945,817 were exported in American vessels, and \$1,606,850 in foreign vessels. The imports during the same time amounted to \$64,753,799. Of this there were imported in American vessels, \$49,971,875, and in foreign vessels, \$14,781,924. The tonnage entered during the nine months, is 1,443,522, and that cleared, amounts to 1,268,083. Foreign tonnage entered, 534,752, and cleared 523,949. The registered tonnage is 1,009,305.01. The enrolled is 1,076,155.59, and fishing vessels, 73,142.33. The total tonnage built in the United States in the nine months 27,275.31, and the enrolled 36,842.45.

The Tariff was taken up at 10 o'clock.

and Mr. Berrien addressed the Senate at great length; and what is very strange, for a Southern man, advocated the Tariff. Mr. Colquhoun's colleague will follow to-morrow.

In the House, Mr. McCay the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, moved to suspend the rules to go into Committee of the Whole, to take up the bill to modify the duties on the existing tariff, but on this question the vote stood for suspending the rules 80—against it 84.

Mr. Niles of Conn. is here, but whether he is in a state to attend to legislative business, is matter of doubt. Some declare that Mr. N. was never better in his life, and others that he is not sane. We shall see how all these matters will terminate.

TEXAS.

In his speech at the Theatre Mr. Clay did not allude to Texas, which disappointed many, who thought that under the circumstances, he might better have left the topics of party alone, and touched upon those in which his audience better agreed, with each other, if not with him. We are not disposed to quarrel with Mr. Clay for thinking, as he probably did, that was not the proper occasion to explain himself on the subject of Texas—particularly as we understand he has no intention or desire to keep in the dark on the question, but has made up his mind, and will soon let the public know what he thinks. Those who draw conclusions from his past course, say his is, and must be, in favor of Annexation; while those who doubt if Mr. Clay dares to defy Mr. Webster and Massachusetts, shake their heads and tell you look to before a politician at his bait not behind him at his track, if you would find out where he is going. There is much to be said on both sides—*non verum, sed veritas*.

THE TEXAS ANNEXATION IN KENTUCKY.—The Louisville Journal, one of the most popular whig papers of the West, thus speaks of the attempt making to dissolve the Union:

"Any Western Senator who votes for the annexation of Texas to the Union, will, by that act incur the odium of his State, and utterly forfeit his chances for future political honors. To vote for this annexation will be an act truly suicidal, and any Western man who shall be guilty of it will manifest but little regard for the wholeness of his political jugular."

For the Republican.

DOWN WITH THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.
Mr. Editor—It is the glory and boast of our government, that it secures equal rights to all, exclusive privileges to none; and no one doubts that this was the design of those wise and good men who framed our constitution—the palladium of our liberties. But sir, is not this equality annihilated, and this boasted liberty abused and even jeopardized by the conduct of our members in Congress who have assumed the right to frank five letters or pamphlets each day in the year, besides as many congressional documents as they may think proper, amounting in all to more than 353,000 lbs. which have already been drawn thru the length and breadth of this vast Republic, at the public expense, merely to gratify the mad ambition, and to serve the selfish and party purposes of political aspirants, who, instead of serving the people, as they promised, and yet profess to do, at \$3 per diem, are serving themselves while they spend the people's time and money by hours and dollars every day, superintending the franking business, or assisting the Clerks who are employed in the Post office department for that purpose.

Now sir, if the people are really what they are proudly called, THE SOVEREIGNS OF THE LAND, is it not time they would assert their rights to equal privileges, and require that letters and pamphlets, magazines and other documents, political and religious, shall be sent to them throughout this Union, free of expense, or rather at the expense of those hiring, pretended public servants, until they shall be remunerated for the injuries already done them by the imposition of high postage during the time that is now past. Here sir, is the secret of our post office leanness, notwithstanding the extravagant prices which the people have been paying on letters and papers. Our pinks of patriotism in Congress have engrossed all the profits by loading down the mails with their own selfish productions, in order to conciliate for ensuing elections or for some other unworthy purpose.

To all this it may be answered that a bill has been before Congress to reduce the rates of postage on letters. Yes, and it may be said in reply, that the same bill proposes to increase the price of conveying newspapers and periodicals of almost every description, and also to withdraw the privileges heretofore given to Post Masters, in favor of publishers and subscribers for newspapers, &c. religious, political and scientific—while the whole amount of former benefit arising from the franking monopoly is to be continued in the cabinet, & in all the departments of government.

Now sir, do you not see, that if these proceedings are carried out and continued, they will cut off patronage from the whole editorial corps, and the means of general intelligence from the reading community, so that in a little while the common people will know little of what is doing beyond the precincts of their own immediate vicinity; and with the decline of general knowledge will the reign of usurpation and oppression commence and advance, until the sovereignty of the people will have become a nullity, and their liberties a song without a tune, or rather a "by-word and an execration."

Now, Mr. Editor, inasmuch as you and your brethren, in the whole editorial fraternity, are in a strong and emphatic sense, the guardians of our civil and religious liberties—the watchmen on the walls of our country, it behooves you, I think, & I hereby, most respectfully, yet earnestly call upon you, as one of the people, to

speak out on these points and sound the tocsin of alarm among your patrons, and let our public servants hear a voice of thunder from their constituents, instructing them to reduce the price of postage at least 75 per cent. on every thing carried by the mails, and abolish entirely and forever the franking privilege, that in this respect at least, there may be equality among the rulers and the ruled, in our so called republican government.

ONE OF THE PEOPLE.

The Boston Courier and Atlas contain with marks of high approval, a new song entitled the "Rallying cry of New England" against the annexation of Texas, which is running over with bitter hatred against southern men and interests. The annexation is denounced thus:

"A traitor plot is hatching now, more full of woe and shame
Than ever from the iron hand of bloodiest despot came."

The friends of annexation are classed with—

"Come grasp your ancient buckler, gird on your ancient sword;
Let freedom be your bastion, your armor, God's word.
Shout, God for ever New England, and smite them, hip and thigh,
The cursed race of Anelek, whose armor is a lie."

It is a fearful issue which this strain provokes and excites. To such language, it requires uncommon self command to give any other answer than scornful defiance, as high in tone and as resolute in action. If such be the spirit carried into the legislative investigation of these questions, who can hope for peace? How many will believe its continuance possible; and then where is the end?—*Mobile Register*.

APRIL 9, 1844.

Read, and committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the state of the Union.

Mr. JAMESON, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported the following bill:

A BILL.

For the relief of certain persons who lost their right of pre-emption to enter lands under the pre-emption act of the nineteenth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, by the location of reservations under the late treaty with the Creek Indians, for the chiefs and orphans of that tribe.

Be it enacted by the Senate and the House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That every settler or occupant of the public lands in the tract of country acquired by the treaty of one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, with the Creek tribe of Indians, who was, by the location of the reservations allowed to the chiefs and orphans by said treaty, deprived of his or her right of pre-emption, shall, upon making satisfactory proof before the register and receiver of the proper land district, under such rules as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury, of his or her right of pre-emption under the act of the nineteenth of June one thousand eight hundred and thirty-four, and of the quantity of land to which he or she would have been entitled to enter under said act, by paying the office fees for the same; and that the same was located by the agent for locating such reservations, for that purpose, shall be allowed to enter the same quantity of land to which he or she would have been entitled, of any public land that has been offered for sale, on which there is no occupant: *Provided*, That not more than seventy quarter sections shall be entered under this act: *And provided, also*, That all such entries shall be made in the same land district in which the lands located upon were situated.

MR. CLAY A DECEITFUL.

In 1825, when the election of President was thrown upon the House of Representatives, the Kentucky delegation was instructed to vote for Gen. Jackson. A little before the election however, it began to be rumored that Mr. Clay's quarrel with Mr. Adams was reconciled and that instead of casting his influence as he had been instructed, for Gen. Jackson, he would give it for Mr. Adams, and rewarded by the State department, then regarded as the stepping stone for the Presidency. About four weeks prior to the election, a letter appeared in one of the Philadelphia papers giving this rumor, written by Mr. Kremer a member of Congress.—This letter drew out the card which we publish, in which the rumors were pronounced a lie. A few weeks after, Mr. Clay voted for Mr. Adams as the letter said he would, and received for the favor, the office of Secretary of State—thus proving the letter which he had branded as a lie, to have been the truth.

But the card of Mr. Clay not only shows him up as a passionate man, who acted in haste, and without consideration or dignity, but it also exhibits him as a fierce duelist. He was anxious to fight any member who ever he might be, and in the language of a brigadoon daret the author to unveil himself that he might publicly give him a challenge. But there is the card; it will speak for itself.

A CARD.

"I have seen with any other emotion than that of ineffable contempt, the abuse which has been poured out upon me by a scurrilous paper issued in this city, and by other kindred prints, and persons in regard to the Presidential election. The editor of one of those prints, who is now in Philadelphia, called the Columbian Observer, for which I do not subscribe, and which I have not ordered, has had the impudence to transmit to me his vile paper of the 28th inst. In that number is inserted a letter purporting to have been written from this city on the 25th inst., by a member of the House of Representatives belonging to the Pennsylvania delegation. I believe it to be a forgery; but if it be genuine, I pronounce the member, whoever he may be, a base and infamous calumniator, dastard and liar; and if he dare unveil himself and avow this name, I will hold myself responsible, as I here admit myself to

TO ALL THE LAWS WHICH WILL GOVERN AND REGULATE MEN OF HONOR.

31st January 1835.

Mr. Kremer's reply, which, in its coolness, affords a curious contrast to the wrath exhibited in the foregoing, was as follows:

ANOTHER CARD.—George Kremer, of the House of Representatives, tenders his respects to the Hon. H. Clay, and informs him that by reference to the editor of the Columbian Observer, he may ascertain the name of the writer of the letter of the 25th ult., which it seems has afforded so much concern to H. Clay; in the meantime, George Kremer holds himself ready to prove, to the satisfaction of unprejudiced minds, enough to satisfy them of the accuracy of the statements contained in the letter, to the extent that they concern the course and conduct of H. Clay. Being a Representative of the people, he will not fear to very aloud and "speak not," when their rights and privileges are at stake.

Whether it was owing to Kremer's skill as a rifleman, or to some other cause we cannot say; but no challenge was forthcoming from Mr. Clay, who certainly had no conscientious scruples on the subject, as he afterwards took shot at John Randolph, and so after a fuss in the House, resulting in the abortive appointment of a committee to bring George Kremer to an account, this branch of the affair came to an end.

The following article from the New York Evening Post, in regard to the Bank of the United States, is worthy of insertion in all the democratic prints of the Union. The issue which Mr. Clay and his friends make on this vital subject should be met everywhere by the democratic candidates before the people:

THE OLD QUESTION REVIVED.—Doubtless our readers recollect the letter of Mr. Willoughby Newton to the whigs of Virginia, in which he counseled them on ground of policy not to repeat the deception which their party practiced upon the people in the election of 1840, but to declare themselves openly in favor of a national bank, and to promise that they would give a charter to such an institution as soon as they had the power. Mr. Clay and his friends are not inescapable to considerations of policy. They have reflected it seems, upon the advice of Mr. Newton and after a reasonable time for making up an opinion has elapsed, they have concluded that it is for their interest to declare their intentions. Mr. Bots therefore and Garrett Davis, on Friday evening, at the meeting called in this city to celebrate the birth day of Henry Clay brought up the old subject of a national bank, on which the whigs have so long been silent. We quoted some passages from their speeches on Saturday in which they insisted very strongly upon the necessity of a bank for the regulation of the currency, and "the relief of the country." While this new movement is made at the North, Mr. Clay promulgates the same declaration at the south. The direct struggle for a national bank is begun at the same time at both extremities of the Union. At a recent meeting of Mr. Clay's friends in Charleston, South Carolina, that gentleman, who is now on an electioneering journey through the southern States, after treating upon the subject of the tariff, proceeded thus: We take the report of this part of his speech from a paper friendly to his cause, the Charleston Courier:

"In relation to the currency, Mr. Clay pronounced the idea of an exclusive metallic circulation a mere delusion; assumed that banks and the banking system would continue to exist under the auspices of the States, and thence inferred the necessity of a national bank to regulate and control the system, and keep it from explosion and mischief. He also insisted on a national bank as necessary to secure a national currency, which is as necessary to a nation as national laws, and as indispensable to prevent the moneyed and commercial interests of the country from being placed at the mercy of the moneyed power of foreign states. That it was in Wall street, among foreign capitalists, that the northern opposition to a national bank was most vigorous, & this spoke volumes of its connexion with the true interests and welfare of the country. It was clear enough already to us, that the whigs intend to found a great national moneyed institution as soon as they had the power. The temptation to create, for their own purposes, so powerful a political engine, so convenient an instrument of corruption as their past experience has shown a national bank to be, were sure could not be resisted. Nor could we suppose that such an obvious method of building up great fortunes at the expense of the public welfare and the public morals, would be denied to the throng of greedy and profligate speculators who attach themselves to the whig party principally on account of its flexible principles, and its tendency to engage in showy projects of legislation. But, though we were certain of their intentions, it is a relief to us to hear them openly declared. It saves us the trouble of proving what they have in view, and allows us directly to combat their pernicious designs."

In Mr. Van Buren's Indiana letter, it will be recollected that a good deal of space was given to the bank question, and to a sort of review of the mischiefs which the last national bank had brought upon the country. Some thought, at the time, that the lesson which he then drew from our past experience was indicated with unnecessary emphasis; that the question was an extant question, for this generation, at least; and that no political party would be hardy enough to revive it. We confess that we were then somewhat inclined to the same opinion; but it is now palpable enough that it was a most erroneous one.

A GOOD SENTIMENT.—The State Sentinel says—"Speak the words deliberately, plainly, fearlessly, regardless of the affected delicacy, counterfeit gentility and hypocritical morality, whose sensitiveness is confined to the ear merely, and never connected with the heart."

TO THE PEOPLE OF THE TWENTY-FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.

A treaty has been signed for the annexation of Texas to the territories of the United States. I now feel called upon to state to you, my fellow-citizens, and late constituents, the grounds of my acquiescence in this momentous measure.

I have thought much upon this subject, and endeavored to give it a candid and impartial consideration, which has produced the most decided conviction in my mind, that it is of the highest importance to the welfare and happiness of the whole country, and especially conducive to the great interests of you who so lately honored me with your confidence and support.

To the United States, as a nation, it gives a compact territory, which is so essential for defence in war, and so useful in peace, by removing all cause of collision arising from infraction of revenue laws, and from disputes about common rights in navigating rivers.

Eight years ago, Texas gained her independence on the fields of San Jacinto, and has ever since maintained it. She has been recognised by the first power of Europe; has preserved the character of an independent and sovereign State, through all that time, and is now as thoroughly severed from Mexico as the later republic is from the kingdom of Spain, to which she belonged not more than twenty-two years ago. I cannot perceive how the right of Texas to negotiate with foreign powers, to form alliances, or to transfer her territory to another government, can be questioned. In 1819, we ceded Texas to Spain. In 1822, we recognised the independence of Mexico. In March, 1825, one of the first acts of the new administration, (Mr. Adams, President, Mr. Clay, Secretary of State, both uniting in the measure,) was the offer to purchase Texas from Mexico—in the face of the solemn protest of Spain, and while war was still pending between that kingdom and its revolted province. The important fortress of San Juan d'Ulla, which command the principal port and almost the entire trade of Mexico, was, during all this time, in the possession of Spain, and was not finally evacuated until December 23d, 1825. The naval warfare did not cease for many years afterwards—Spain actually not recognizing the independence of Mexico until after Texas had established hers.

If there be any forte in the objection that Texas is still unrecognised by Mexico, it would have been much stronger to the proposed negotiation of Messrs. Adams and Clay, in 1825; for Mexico was then not only unrecognised by Spain, but also, by other of the principal powers of Europe. This proposition was made less than six years after we had, by solemn treaty, ceded Texas to Spain. Nor, at this moment, is any war pending between Texas and Mexico, other than by paper bulletins; and even this has been suspended by a late armistice. What wrong, then, is done to Mexico? What will she lose? Not Texas, for that is already lost! There will be no loss; Mexico will gain a peaceful and friendly neighbor, having both the will and determination to guaranty the integrity of all her actual territories against any European power. The law of nations authorizes this treaty with Texas; for her independence is recognised and established. Our treaty with Mexico is rescinded by the revolution in Texas, just as our prior treaty with Spain was abrogated by the successful revolt of Mexico herself. It is not, and never has been, a principle of the law of nations, that a revolted province is not fully and absolutely sovereign, until she is recognised by the power from which she has been severed by the revolution. This power must, necessarily, be the very last among nations to recognise such independence.

This people were first invited to settle the wild lands of Texas by the King of Spain, and afterwards encouraged in extending their settlement by the very government of Mexico, all under the pledge of the protection of those rights held so dear and sacred by every American. A disregard of those pledges, and an attempt at subjugation, were met on the part of the people of Texas, by resistance and successful revolts, which now constitute them a sovereign and independent people.

The vast territory of 300,000 square miles which belongs to Texas, without any conflict with the actual possessions of the republic of Mexico, starting from the Gulf, is bounded on the south by the noble Rio Bravo del Norte, to the point where that beautiful stream breaks forth from its mountain passes; and from thence north, is separated to the westward from the well known Santa Fe province, by a strongly defined natural boundary of mountainous and prairie country, which, if not uninhabitable, will for a long time be left free to the Indian, buffalo, and roving trapper.

The most indisputable proof exists that Spain, in 1819, when she sold Florida to the Union, and the latter ceded Texas to Spain, had actually instructed her minister to acknowledge, if necessary, our title to the whole of Texas, as part of the Louisiana territory purchased by us in 1803.

The question of annexation has been discussed in the various newspapers published over the country. Every one who trusts in the perpetuity of our Union—of which no true American ever doubts—knows that the bonds of connexion have strengthened with the increase of territory, and that the confederative system beautifully adapts itself to any extent of country. Local legislation by Congress, or its interference with the strict province of the States, become impossible, when natural objects and interests engross us. In a confederacy of great extent, threats of disunion, when confined to so small a sphere as the limits of a single State, carry with them no cause for alarm, and can never instil into the most traitorous bosom any hope of success.

The elevated and mountainous districts of Texas extend on the southwest to within one hundred miles of the gulf coast. Its high table-lands, with its hills and valleys,

will be best adapted to the growing of grain or raising stock, which class of labor is appropriate to the small proprietor and free man. The division between the planting and farming districts is marked by the best natural boundaries; and no edict of man can change it. There is neither necessity nor excuse for extending slave labor beyond the alluvial districts bordering on the gulf and the lower Red river, nor can it ever be so extended by law. The rich lands of this region, running three degrees farther south than the best sugar lands of Louisiana, must always be settled, if annexed, by a population whose interests will be American.

This section of Texas, which must chiefly be a sugar-growing region, and therefore identified with that portion of Louisiana now engaged in the same culture, will unite in supporting the great principle of extending full and adequate protection to American products and industry. Sugar is a crop which must always look to the home market for the surest sale and most certain return. We shall thus gain in the southwest a powerful accession of strength upon that great question which so deeply involves the interests of your district. I candidly believe that it will not be long before a majority of the people of the South, when their labor is thus diverted into many different channels, will become convinced of the sound policy of protecting and fostering American industry. This will not only be important and decisive in favor of such policy, but will be eminently calculated to harmonize and perpetuate our institutions—a result to be hailed with gladness by every patriotic breast.

I am no advocate for slavery, nor would I see it introduced into one region, unless I were at the same time assured that it would withdraw it from another, and that without increasing it in the aggregate. The annexation of Texas must soon be followed by the voluntary abolition of the institution of slavery in our neighboring States, Virginia, Maryland, and Delaware; and also, indeed, in Kentucky and Missouri. We can all truly rejoice in its withdrawal from our own immediate vicinity. I am satisfied that the best interests of that class of our fellow-beings, originally brought to, and forced on, these States by British rapacity and injustice, and who must always be a distinct race, as long as they abide among our own people, will be best consulted by securing the only outlet, the only hope which has ever presented itself for their acquiring an independent home or attaining a position elevated and equal to the people amidst whom they dwell. Such a refuge is offered beyond the Rio Bravo, among the Mexican and South American nations, who have no prejudice either to caste or color.

The treaty is now with the Senate, to be confirmed or rejected. You, as a part of the great American family, are called upon to consider how it affects your own immediate interests, as well as those of the nation to which you belong.

The inhabitants of Alleghany county are a mining, manufacturing, commercial, agricultural, and navigating people. Every interest of these several branches of industry will be vastly promoted by securing to us, under our present tariff, thus extended by annexation, over all its territory, the entire markets of Texas. The navigation of the Red river, one of the chief tributaries of the Mississippi, furnishing one thousand miles of navigation into the heart of a rich country, now a divided and common right, will then be exclusively our own. To that, add the important rivers—the Trinity, Brazos, Colorado, Rio Bravo del Norte, and many other smaller but navigable streams—and we behold the vast demand from that region on the boat-builders and mechanics of the Ohio valley, adding at least one hundred steamboats, large and small, yearly, to the many now built for the wants of western navigation. Our boats which will benefit by the great carrying trade between Texas and her sister States, will in return for our manufactures of iron, cotton, wool, hemp and glass, and products of the farms and forest carried there, receive and bring back her cotton and sugar, her rice and indigo, and probably even her coffee and other tropical products.

The Santa Fe trade, which has already become so lucrative to many among you, would be cut off from us by a foreign, and by no means necessarily friendly power, whose territories intervene between us and that region, if the treaty should fail to be ratified. The Manchester wagon, and Hartley's strong harness, will no longer serve to carry American domestics and Pittsburgh wares across the prairies, to be converted at Santa Fe into bullion Mexican dollars. On the other hand, with our territories, bordering on New Mexico, this trade would soon be vastly increased; for a Pittsburgh steamboat with cargo on board, can ascend the Red river to a point less than three hundred miles remote from Santa Fe, and at a distance of five hundred miles from Chihuahua, the first great interior city of the integral provinces of Mexico, which is but slightly further than that city is from Santa Fe, the present mart at which our traders meet those from the region of Chihuahua.

To the entire people of the United States, this question is of a vast and weighty moment. If the treaty for the annexation should now be rejected, the reaction of feeling in Texas must be intense and overwhelming. She must then, inevitably, become a commercial dependency in fact, if not in name, of Great Britain. You may rest assured that, even should a free-trade treaty not be concluded between England and Texas, the latter will so modify and relax her tariff by discriminating duties, augmenting the imposts upon flour, grain, beef, pork, lard, and such articles, whilst taking off those on iron and all its manufactures, glass, cotton, bagging, and all cotton and woolen fabrics, and similar articles; thereby excluding American products, and admitting England's free of duty. Such is the avowed policy of Texas, as a separate republic; and thus, even without a trea-

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington, on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834;

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east.

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight, of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, north half of (lots A, B, C, F, G,) of section four, and fractional sections five and fourteen, in township eleven, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-five, and thirty-six, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

Sections six, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen and fourteen, in township eight, of range ten, west.

Sections four, five, six, seven, eight, seventeen, twenty-three, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, thirty, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township four, of range eleven, west.

Sections one, two, nine, ten, eleven, fifteen, and fractional section twenty-two, in township seven, of range twelve, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three, of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four, of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half section thirteen, north east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four, of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven.

West of Huntsville, Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President:
THO. H. BLAKE,
Commissioner of the
General Land Office.

BROCKLESBY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand at the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jackson-

ville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Choctawhatchee, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain.

Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly stand him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performances, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge anything for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.

Jan. 7, 1844.—tf.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils, Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Trimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY.

A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds, where he proposes to transact a General Receiving, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

William B. Martin

AND

R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business entrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 843.—tf.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making business and opened a shop on the south side of public square, two doors west of T. & W. Dohard's Grocery, where he intends to keep on hand Furniture of every description, made in the most neat and durable style. Orders for any description of work will be strictly attended to. All kinds of repairing promptly done, on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Any quantity of good Cherry-tree lumber, scantling and plank, will be purchased and paid for in good furniture. An Apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business will be taken, if application be made soon. One between the ages of 12 & 15 would be preferred, and to such an one an opportunity will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE take this method to inform the Planters and others interested in the **Storage of Cotton**, that the WARE HOUSE we had built on Col. Griffin's wharf is above high water mark from any freshet since the foundation of this city, and the late freshet was not near any Cotton in our House or care. We consider it Fire-proof, as well as Water-proof, being unconnected with the buildings of the city—the whole city might burn up and the cotton in our Store would be safe. No Drayage in Shipping from our Ware-House, and but little Wharfage to those that do business with us. If close attention and exertions to give satisfaction will be of any avail to those that patronize us, we pledge ourselves to advance as far as possible their interests.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on all Cotton in Store, or that is shipped to our friends in Mobile or New Orleans.

TOTTY & BEALL.

Wetumpka, Jan. 26th, 1844.—4t.

Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 13, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8.—No. 17.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1844.

Whole No. 382.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT,
At No. 50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year.
No subscription received for less than one year unless
paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until
all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.
A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish
to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the
next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1.00 for the
first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over
12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.
Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square
for each insertion.
All personal advertisements and communications
charged double the foregoing rates.
Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance;
and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts
from the time they are due until paid.
Advertisements made in without directions as to
the number of insertions, will be published until forbid
and charged accordingly.
A special discount will be made on advertisements
inserted for six or twelve months.
For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in ad-
vance.
For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents
per square.
POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED
TO THE EDITOR ON BUSINESS.

WOODWARD & PORTER

Are now receiving an extensive stock of
Spring and Summer
GOODS,

carefully selected in New York, and pur-
chased at the lowest prices of that market.
It is therefore with confidence that they
respectfully solicit the attention of their old
patrons and the public generally to their
New Stock. They pledge themselves to
sell as cheap as can be afforded in this mar-
ket, and invite all who desire to purchase
Goods to call and examine. Below will be
found a catalogue of some of the articles
comprised in their Stock.

CLOTHS—Blue, brown, black, B. black,
Pilot and Beaver, English & American,
Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres.
Alpacas, and Craple Camlet.
Plain, diamond and fancy Satinets.
Kentucky Jeans, assorted.
Scarlet, green, and white Flannels.
Kerseyes, and Linseys.
Whitney, point & Mackinaw Blankets.
Brown and bleached Domestic, assorted.
Virginia and Manchester Osnaburghs.
Bleached and brown Drillings.
Tickings, and Georgia Nankeens.
Cottonades, Kremlins, and Gambroons.
Giraffe cloth, (a new article).
Grass linens and cloths.
Irish Linens and Long Lawns.
Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Di-
apers and Linens.
A splendid stock of Fancy Prints and
Calicoes.

Black, pink, lilac, black & white, fancy
Laws and muslins.
Printed and Plaid Balzarines.
Pekin, crape, and Zenobia cloth.
Bombazines, Merinos, and Barazhe.
Pink, corded, fancy embroidered, and silk
striped Gingham.
Striped Amourine & crimped Foularde.
Black, blue-black, Mattoni and Gro grain
Silk. Black, pink & hat crapes.
Pink, white and black Satins.
Pink, white, and green Florence.
Jackson, mull, Swiss, book, Swiss-mull,
figured and striped muslins.
Checked and striped Cambrics & muslins.
Auburn Laces, Netts, & Chantilly veils.
Fancy silk dress h'fs, cravats, cuffs.
French wrought, and Lace Collars.
Pongee, Spittfield, crimson and twilled
h'fs. Black & white cotton & silk laces.
Silk, Fillet, & Kid Gloves and Mitts.
Gen's Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hos-
kin Gloves.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose.
Taffeta, Satin, bonnet and cap Riband.
Tapes, Braids, Cords, Binding and Ferrets.
Corsets, Lacets and whale bone.
Jacket and Swiss Edgings & Insertions.
Black and white cotton and Thread Ed-
gings and Insertions.
Purses, Pockets, Pins and Needles.
Britannia, Madras, and plaid cotton h'd'fs.
Collars, Stocks and Italian Cravats.
Cotton, worsted and gum elastic Braces.
Silk and cotton Velvets.
Printed, Marseilles and fancy Valencia
Vestings. Buckram, Canvas, Padding.
Umbrellas and Parasols.
Willow, straw, Alpine, Lawn Lace and
Modena BONNETS.
Fans. Flowers and Wreaths.

Hats. Brush, Nap-
peled, Molekin, fast
fashionable, medium, &
broad brim; Palm Leaf,
Sporting, Panama & wool.
CARB Hair, Seal, Sta-
tues, glazed, cloth & fur.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.
QUEENS AND GLASS-WARE,
ASSORTED.
Drugs & Medicines, Books, Stationery, &c.
In addition to the above, will be found in the assort-
ment, almost every article demanded in this market.
To all of which public notice is solicited.
WOODWARD & PORTER.
JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Ap'l 9th, 1844.

Wedowee Hotel.

The undersigned has taken the
House of Entertainment in We-
dowee, formerly occupied by D.
Childs and more recently by J.
B. Douglas, where he will be thankful
for public patronage, and pledges himself to
use all possible means to give full satisfac-
tion to those who may call upon him. His
fare shall be as good as the country will af-
ford, and his charges in proportion to the
hardness of the times.
WILLIAM S. WALKER.
Apr. 17, 1844.—3t.

A REVOLUTIONARY RELIC.

A sermon preached on the eve of the battle
of Brandywine, by the Rev. Joab Proul,
September 10, A. D. 1777.

Messrs. I. R. & A. H. Diller:
Gentlemen: Not long ago, searching in-
to the papers of my grandfather, Maj. John
Joab Schoenmyer, who was out in the days
of the Revolution, I found the following dis-
course, delivered on the eve of the battle
of Brandywine, by the Rev. Joab Proul, to
a large portion of American soldiers, in
presence of Gen. George Washington and
Gen. Wayne, and others of the army. You
may use this discourse for the columns of
your valuable paper, if you should think
proper.
Your Friend,
A. HAMILTON SCHOEPMYER.

REVOLUTIONARY SERMON.

"They that take the sword shall perish by
the sword."

Soldiers and Countrymen:
We have met this evening perhaps for
the last time. We have shared the toil of
the march, the peril of the fight, the dis-
may of the retreat—like we have endured
cold and hunger, the contumely of the in-
fernal foe, and outrage of the foreign op-
pressor. We have sat, night after night,
beside the same camp fire, shared the same
rough soldier's fare; we have together
heard the roll of the reveille, which called
us to duty, or the beat of the tattoo, which
gave the signal for the hardy sleep of the
soldier, with the earth for his bed, the knap-
sack for his pillow.

And now, soldiers and brethren, we have
met in the peaceful valley, on the eve of
battle, while the sunlight is dying away be-
hind yonder heights, the sunlight that to-
morrow morn, will glimmer on scenes of
blood. We have met amid the whitening
tents of our encampment; in times of terror
and gloom, have we gathered together—
God grant it may not be for the last time.

It is a solemn moment. Brethren, does
not the solemn voice of nature seem to echo
the sympathies of the hour? The flag of
our country droops heavily from yonder
staff; the breeze has died away along the
green plain of Chadd's Ford—the plain
that spreads before us, glistening in sun-
light—the heights of the Brandywine arise
gloomy and grand beyond the waters of
yonder stream, and all nature holds a pause
of solemn silence, on the eve of the up-
ramp of the bloodshed and strife of to-mor-
row.

"They that take the sword shall perish by
the sword."

And have they taken the sword.
Let the desolated plain, the bloodsoaked
valley, the burned farm house, black-
ening in the sun, the sacked village and
the ravaged town, answer—let the whiten-
ing bones of the butchered farmer, strewn
along the fields of his homestead, answer—
let the starving mother, with the babe cling-
ing to the withered breast, with the death
rattle mingling with the murmuring tones,
that mark the last struggle for life—let the
dying mother and her babe answer!

It was but a day past and our land slept
in the light of peace. War was not here.
Fraud, and war, and misery, and want,
dwelt not among us. From the eternal soli-
tude of the green woods, arose the blue
smoke of the settler's cabin, and golden
fields of corn looked forth from amid the
waste of the wilderness, and the glad mu-
sic of human voices awoke the silence of
the forest.

Now! God of mercy, behold the change!
Under the shadow of pretext, under the
sanctity of the name of God, invoking the
Redeemer to their aid, these foreign hire-
lings slay our people! They throng our
towns, they darken our plains, and now
they encompass our posts on the lonely
plain of Chadd's Ford.

"They that take the sword shall perish
by the sword."

Brethren, think me not unworthy of be-
lief, when I tell you that the doom of the
Britisher is near! Think me not vain, when
I tell you that beyond the cloud that
now enshrouds us, I see gathering, thick
and fast, the darker cloud and the blacker
storm of a Divine Retribution!

They may conquer us to-morrow!—
Might and wrong may prevail, and we may
be driven from this field—but the hour of
God's vengeance will come!

Aye, if in the vast solitudes of eternal
space, if in the heart of the boundless uni-
verse, there throbs the being of an awful
God, quick to avenge, and sure to punish
guilt, then will the man, George of Brun-
swick, called King, feel in his brain and in
his heart, the vengeance of the Eternal Je-
hovah! A blight will be upon his life—a
withered brain, an accursed intellect; a
blight will be on his children, and on his
people. Great God! how dread the punish-
ment!

A crowded populace, peopling the dense
towns where the man of money thrives,
while the laborer starves; want striding a-
mong the people in all its form of terror;
a merciless nobility adding wrong to wrong
and heaping insult upon robbery and fraud;
loyalty corrupt to the very heart; aristocra-
cy rotten to the core; crime and want link-
ed hand in hand, and tempting men to deeds
of wood and death—these are a part of the
doom and the retribution that shall come
upon the English throne and the English
people!

Soldiers—! look around upon your fami-
liar faces with a strange interest! To-mor-
row morning we will all go forth to battle—

for need I tell you that your unworthy min-
ister will march with you, invoking God's
aid in the fight?—we will march forth to
battle! Need I exhort you to fight the good
fight, to fight for your homesteads and for
your wives and children?

My friends, I might urge you to fight, by
the gallant memories of British wrongs! Wal-
ton—I might tell you of your father
butchered in silence of midnight on the
plains of Trenton; I might picture his grey
hairs dabbled in blood; I might ring his
death shriek in your ears. Shelmire, I
might tell you of a mother butchered, and
a sister outraged—the lonely farm house,
the night assault, the roof in flames, the
shouts of the troopers as they dispatched
their victim, the cries of mercy, the plead-
ings of innocence for pity. I might paint
this all again, in the terrible colors of the
vivid reality, if I thought your courage
needed such wild excitement.

But I know you are strong in the might
of the Lord. You will go forth to battle
on the morrow with light hearts and deter-
mined spirits, though the solemn duty—the
duty of avenging the dead—may rest heavy
on your souls.

And in the hour of battle, when all a-
round is darkness, lit by the lurid cannon
glare, and the piercing musket flash, when
the wounded strew the ground, and the dead
litter your path, then remember, soldiers,
that God is with you. The eternal God
fights for you—he rides on the battle cloud
he sweeps onward with the march of the
hurricane charge—God, the Awful and In-
finite, fights for you, and you will triumph.

"They that take the sword shall perish
by the sword."

You have taken the sword, but not in the
spirit of wrong and revenge. You have tak-
en the sword for your homes, your wives,
your little ones. You have taken the sword
of truth, for justice and right, and to you
the promise is, be of good cheer, for your
foes have taken the sword in defiance of all
that man holds dear, in blasphemy of God
—they shall perish by the sword.

And now, brethren and soldiers, I bid you
all farewell. Many of us may fall in the
fight of to-morrow—God rest the souls of
the fallen—many of us may live to tell the
story of the fight of to-morrow, and in the
memory of all will ever rest and linger the
quiet scene of the autumnal night—Sol-
em twilight advances over the valley; the
woods on the opposite heights fling their
long shadows over the green of the mead-
ow—around us are the tents of the contin-
ental host, the suppressed bustle of the
camp, the hurried tramp of the soldiers to
and fro among the tents, the stillness and
silence that mark the eve of the battle.

When we meet again, may the long shad-
ows of twilight be flung over a peaceful
land.

God in heaven grant it.
Let us pray.

Prayer of the Revolution.

Great Father, we bow before thee. We
invoke thy blessing, we deprecate thy
wrath, we return thee thanks for the past,
we ask thy aid for the future. For we are
in times of trouble, oh Lord, and sore beset
by foes, merciless and multiplying; the
sword gleams over our land, and the dust
of the soil is dampened with the blood of
our neighbors and friends.

Oh! God of mercy, we pray thy blessing
on the American arms. Make the man of
our hearts strong in thy wisdom; bless, we
beseech thee, with re-nerved life and strength,
our hope, and Thy instrument, even Geo.
Washington—show Thy counsels on the
Honorable, the Continental Congress; visit
the tents of our host, comfort the soldier in
his wounds and afflictions, nerve him for the
fight, prepare him for the hour of death.

And in the hour of defeat, oh! God of
Hosts, do then be our stay, and in the hour
of triumph be our guide.

Teach us to be merciful. Though the
memory of gallant wrongs be at our hearts
knocking for admittance, that we may fill
us with desires of revenge, yet let us, oh
Lord, spare the vanquished, though they
never spared us in the hour of butchery and
bloodshed. And in the hour of death, do
thou guide us into the abode prepared for
the blest; so shall we return thanks unto
thee, through Christ, our Redeemer. God
prosper the cause—Amen.

A War with England.—Hear what a
stump orator has to say upon the subject
of Oregon and a war with Great Britain:

"War, I say war, is the individual
who would give up the first foot, the first
outside shadow of a foot, of the great Ore-
gon? There aint no such individual. Talk
about treaty occupations to a country
over which the great American eagle has
flown! I scorn treaty occupation. Who
wants a parcel of low flung, 'outside bar-
barians' to go in cahoot with us, and share
alike a piece of land that always was and
always will be ours? Nobody. Some
people talk as though they are afraid of
England. Who's afraid? Hav'n't we lick'd
her twice, and can't we lick her again? Lick
her yet; just as easy as a bar can slip
down a fresh peeled saplin. Some skerry-
folks talk about the navy of England; but
who cares for the navy? Others say that
she is the mistress of the ocean. Suppose
she is—aint we the masters of it? Can't
we cut a canal from the Mississippi to the
Mammoth Cave of Kentucky, turn the
water into it, and dry up the d-d ocean in
three weeks? Where, then, would be the
navy? It would be no war! There never
would have been any Atlantic ocean if it

hadn't been for the Mississippi, nor never
will be after we've turned the waters of
that big drink into the Mammoth Cave!—
When that's done, you'll see all their steam
ships and their sailing ships they spurge so
much about lying high and dry, foundering
like so many turtles left ashore at low
tide. That's the way we'll fix em. Who's
afraid?"

EXODUS OF THE FREE CHURCH.

The Boston Chronicle says that at the
Park street church, on Thursday evening
last, Mr. Chalmers, of the Scotch delegation
gave a vivid and deeply interesting descrip-
tion of this event.

On the eighteenth of last May, the sun
shining beautifully in the heavens and the
earth covered with the joys of spring, the
general assembly of the Church of Scotland
met for the last time as the established and
united Church of the kingdom. The repre-
sentative of royalty, with his numerous
train, was in attendance, to show that the
Church is always subservient to the State.
The moderator led in a solemn and most
affecting prayer, and then proceeded to read
the solemn protest against the usurpations
of the Crown. During this reading the most
profound silence prevailed. As soon as the
protest was ended, the moderator left his
chair, and led the revolted host towards the
door. Without thousands were waiting for
their coming—some exclaiming, "they
will never come," others replying, "they
will come—the blood of Scotland runs
yet in the veins of her sons"—"they will
come," and they did come, and the living tide
of dissent burst from the barriers of oppres-
sion! rolled along between the living walls
that fell back on either side, to make way
for the people of God. In a distant and
capacious hall the true and faithful from
all parts of the land gathered to welcome
the Church as she should come forth from
the sea and out of the wilderness. The
shout of the multitude from without, like
the voice of distant thunders, had already
reached their ears; and when the moderator
entered, supported by Dr. Wardlaw and
Dr. Chalmers, and was followed by all that
was splendid in the genius, profound in
the learning, and fervent in the piety of
the Scotch Church, the song of gratitude
pealed forth from quivering lips, and the
tear of deep emotion rolled down the iron
faces of multitudes who never wept before.

The whole assembly felt they were connect-
ed in doing a noble deed with all the great
and the good of both worlds.

CONTRASTS IN LIFE.

A physician met me. "Would you like
to see a curious picture of life?" said he.
"Of course! how far off?" "Within sound of
that trumpet."

We turned out of Broadway, and in a few
moments were at the foot of a rude & dirty
staircase, leading up on the side of a wretched
building to a kind of temporary loft.

The doctor opened a door, and we entered
a dingy room just long enough for a man to
lay his length in it the longest way. A col-
ler's bench without tools, a few scraps of
old leather, and a man lying on some
dirty straw in a corner with a ragged quilt
over him, were all the contents of the room.
Yes, one thing more—a cent laid carefully
on the windowsill.

"Have you taken the medicine?" asked
the doctor. "No sir!" "Why not?" "Its
of no use, sir." "How of no use?" "Why,
I don't want it. I'm sick of life, Doctor.
I didn't send for you."

Here the sick man turned his back to us
with a groan of pain at the effort, and drew
the dirty coverlet over his head. The doc-
tor leaned over him and got hold of his
pulse.

"Don't trouble me, Doctor," said he.
"I hope I shall pop off before night. There's
no room for me in this world."

The doctor said something kind to him
and he went on speaking brokenly and with
great difficulty.

"I couldn't go to the almshouse, for I
hear it's full. I can get no work, if I was
ever so well—people don't have their shoes
mended now, I believe. I have no pleas-
ure in life, at the best. Theirs no comfort
for me. I'd rather die and be quiet. I
was glad when I got sick."

He persisted in refusing the medicine, and
the kind physician, who had been called in
by one of the neighbors, gave some direc-
tions to a poor chair-woman who lodged in
the cellar below, and we left him. In three
minutes more we were again in Broadway,
and the waltz was still playing most merrily
in the balcony of the Museum, & the foun-
tain was still leaping joyously in the Park.

Truly there is here and there a contrast
in the world we live in.

New York Evangelist.

From Graham's Magazine.

VIRGINIA—THE LITTLE MATCH

GIRL OF KENTUCKY.

BY FRANCES S. OSGOOD.

"Six for a flip! Six for a flip! Matches, Mat-
ches!" The voice was clear and glad as
a bird's, and Russell Hartley turned to
see from whence it proceeded; and there, bare-
footed girl, about ten years old, with the
sunniest, sweetest face he had ever seen,
was tripping just behind; and as he turned, she
held up her matches with such a beaming,
pleading, heavenly smile in her blue eyes,
that he bought nearly all she had at once.

Her long hair fell in soft light waves, rather
than curls, nearly to her waist, and a
hole in her little straw hat let in a sun-beam
upon it that turned it half to gold.

In spite of the child's tattered and coarse
apparel, in spite of her lowly occupation,
her manner, her step, her expression, the
very tones of her voice unconsciously be-
trayed a native delicacy and refinement
which deeply interested the high bred youth
whom she addressed. Impelled by an ir-
resistible impulse, he lingered by her side
as she proceeded.

"What is your name, my child?" he as-
ked.

"Virginia, sir. What is yours?"

"Hartley—Russell Hartley," he replied,
smiling at her artless and native simplicity.

"And where is your home?"

"Oh! I have no home, at least not much
of one; I sleep in the barns about here,"
and again she looked up in his face with
her happy and most touching smile.

"And your mother?"

"In an instant this soft brow was shadow-
ed & the uplifted eyes glistening with tears.

"I will tell you all about it if you will
come close to me; I do not like to talk loud
about it," she replied in low and faltering
tones.

Russell Hartley took her little sunburnt
head in his and leaned his head in earnest
attention.

"We had been in the great ship ever so
many days, mother, and father, and I, and
all the other people, and one night we were
in the room they called the Ladies Cabin,
and mother had just undressed me; and I
was sitting on her knee, singing the little
hymn she taught me, and she had her arm
round my neck—mother loved me—oh!
how dearly—and she was so sweet and
good!—nobody will ever be so good to me
again!" and here the little creature tried to
repress a sob, and wiped her eyes with her
torn apron. "Well and so I was just sing-
ing my pretty song:

"I'll know no fear when danger's near,
I'm safe on sea or land,
For I've in heaven a Father dear,
And he will hold my hand."

All at once, there was a dreadful, confu-
sed sound, a rumbling, crashing, shrieking
noise—a terrible pain, and then—I woke
up, and there I was on a bed in a strange
room, and some people standing by the fire
talking about a steamboat that had burst
her boiler the day before, and I found that
I had been washed on shore, and that Mr.
Smith had found me, and taken me home to
his wife, and she had put me into a warm
bed and tried to arouse me, but she could
not until I awoke by myself the next day.
And when I cried for my own sweet moth-
er, they looked sad, & said she was drowned,
and I never should see her again. And
then I wanted to be drowned too but they
said that was wicked, and I was sorry I
had said so, for I would not be wicked for
the world. Mother always loved to have
me good; and so I tried to be as happy as
they told me I must; but I could not—not
for a good while—I used to pine so at
night for her dear arms round me! At
last, I found a little comfort in doing just
as I knew she would like to have me, and
in knowing that she could see me still, and
in talking to her; and I used to sing my lit-
tle hymn to her up in heaven, just as I used
to when I sat on her knee, and I sing it now
every night. Mr. Smith and his wife both
died and left me all alone again; but I am
hardly ever sad now, for I am almost al-
ways good, and you know good people must
not be unhappy, and the beautiful loving
smile shone again through her lingering
tears, as she finished her simple story.

Russell was touched to the heart.—His
own eyes were moist, and, bending down,
he kissed the innocent cheek of the little
orphan, and bade her go with him and he
would give her money to clothe and feed
herself.

But the child drew gently, yet somewhat
proudly back, and said earnestly—"Oh! I
never take money as a gift; mother would
not like it."—Then, kissing tenderly the
gentle hand, that still held hers, she tripped
lightly round a corner, and, a moment
after, Hartley heard her soft, silvery, child-
ish treble, far in the distance, singing,
"Matches, matches!—Six for a flip! Who'll
buy my matches, &c."

Russell Hartley kept that sweet picture
in his soul, undimmed, through years of
travel, and change, and care. He visited,
with enthusiasm the noble galleries of pain-
tings and sculpture in England, France
and Italy, and many a gem of art was en-
shrined and hallowed in the mosaic tables
of memory, but there was none to rival the
gem of nature—the matchless little match-
girl of Kentucky! with her fair hair stream-
ing from her scanty read cloak, the glad and
innocent smile in her childish eyes, and the
lovely sun beam stealing through the hole
in the old straw hat to light as with a mes-
sage from Heaven the lovely head of the
orphan girl. The beautiful ray of light!

—made more beautiful by its chosen rest-
ing place, giving and receiving grace!—it
seemed a symbol of the Father's love for
the poor little motherless wanderer. It
was only the hole in the hat that let in the
sun shine—it was her poverty and her lone-
ly lowly state made her especially the child
of His divine pity and tenderness; and they,
like the sun beam, changed to gold her dal-
ly care, and smiled through every cloud
that crossed her little heart.

Seven years flew by—on butterfly wings
to joy and thoughtlessness on leaden ones to
sorrow and hope deferred—and our little
Virginia, now a lovely girl of seventeen,
had earned money enough by her bewit-
ching way of offering matches for sale, to

introduce herself as a pupil into one of the
first boarding schools of the country, not to
commence, but to finish her education; for
with a passionate love of books she had
found means to cultivate her taste in many
ways.

The lovely and lonely little orphan had
struggled with hunger and cold and fatigue,
with temptation in its most alluring, and
beguiling forms, with evil in a thousand
shapes, yet she had kept the heavenly sun-
shine of her soul pure and unclouded
through it all. She had never taken money
in a gift nor as a bribe! She had assisted
from her little store many a child of mis-
fortune still humbler and poorer than her-
self; and, with faith, truth and purity—
an angel guard around her—by the light of
her own innocent smiles, she glided like a
star through the gathering cloud unharmed,
unstained, unshadowed. In the words of
our beautiful poet—

"Peace charmed the street, beneath her feet;
And honor charmed the air,"

and music—the music of her own sweet
heart and silver voice went always with
her through the world.

It was on the evening preceding that on
which the annual ball of the school took
place. The young ladies were discussing
round the school room fire, the dresses they
were wear. Virginia, a little apart, listened
to them, half desiring she had a fairy
god mother like Cinderella's, to deck her
for the festival. "Pearls, diamonds, japon-
icas! Satins, laces, velvets! She alas!
had none of these! She had only the plain;
white dress, in which she had been crown-
ed Queen of May the spring preceding.
It was so very plain, not even a bit of trim-
ming round the throat."

"And what are you to wear, Miss Lendon?"
said one of the aristocrats of the school,
turning, with what she fancied an imperial
air toward the young stranger.

Virginia blushed, and said, "simply, my
white muslin."

"And what ornament?"

Virginia smiled. Oh! I can find some
bright autumn leaves for a wreath.
Imogene Grey would have given her dia-
mond necklace for such a blush and smile;
for her own sallow cheek was never illu-
minated, but she sneered nevertheless at
the white muslin and garland of leaves,
and declined to ask no further questions.

Virginia's delicate and sensitive spirit
felt the sneer intensely, and she left the
room with a swelling heart and tearful eye.
Once safe, however, in the asylum of her
own little chamber, peace descended like
a dove into her soul, and after undressing,
she knelt in her night robe, by the side
of her bed, and said her prayers, and then she
sung her little childish hymn—

As seamen walked the land,
A power was near him strong to save,
For Jesus held his hand!

Why should I fear, when danger's near,
I'm safe on sea or land;
For I've in heaven a Father dear,
And He will hold my hand!

Though on a dizzy height, perchance,
With faltering feet I stand,
No dread shall dim my upward glance,
For God will hold my hand!

But oh! if doubt should cloud the day,
And sin beside me stand,
Then firmest, lest I lose my way,
My Father! hold my hand!

Doubt, and danger, and sin were nearer
than she thought, but her little hand was
held by One who would not let her fall.
As she rose from her devotion she saw for
the first time a box on a table by the bed.
It was addressed on the cover simply to
"Virginia." She opened it, wondering, and
she found a set of exquisite ornaments for
the arms, neck and head. Her little heart
beat with girlish delight. She hurried to
the glass and wound around her hair a chain
of snow gems, less fair and pure than the
innocent brow beneath. Next she bared
her graceful arm and clasped a bracelet
there. How exquisitely the delicate orna-
ments became her childish loveliness! She
thought she had never looked so pretty—
not even when she used to deck her hair
with wild flowers by the clear pool in the
woods. As she could wear them to the ball!
Again she looked at the box and this time
she saw a note peeping beneath the
cotton on which the gems had rested. Vir-
ginia's fair cheek flushed as she read—

Let Innocence and Beauty wear the gift
of Love.

HOWARD GREY.

Had the bracelet been a serpent, with its
deadly sting in her arm, Virginia could
scarcely have unclasped it with more fear-
ful haste. The chain, too, was snatched
from her head, and both with the note, re-
placed in the box; and

It won't do your riding in a college coach to talk of another man whom you have not personally seen, as being an "all-fired scoundrel," until you are absolutely sure he is not sitting before you, unobscured by the snow-drifts.

It won't do when snow drifts up against the mountain high, and sleighs are hurtling upsettingly, as this winter, to ride over a beautiful, lively and fascinating girl, and not expect to get smashed with her face.

It won't do for a man, when a horse kicks him, to kick back in return.

It won't do to crack jokes on old maids in the presence of unmarried ladies, who have passed the age of forty, and yet to blush.

It won't do to imagine a legislator fed at the public crib will sit about six weeks, when a true friend of the people is elected.

By the President of the United States.

IN pursuance of the provisions of a Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at Pontotoc Creek, on the twentieth day of October, 1832, and of the supplementary and explanatory articles thereto, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of the same month; and, also, of the Treaty between the United States and the Chickasaw Indians, made and concluded at the City of Washington on the twenty-fourth day of May, 1834:

I, JOHN TYLER, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that a public sale for the disposal of the lands ceded to the United States by the said Indians, as are hereinafter described, shall be held at the Land Office at PONTOTOC, in Mississippi, on the second Monday in May next.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Township fourteen & fractional township fifteen, of range one, east:

Section thirty-four, in township one, of range two, east.

Section six, in township six, of range two, east.

Fractional township sixteen, of range two, east—except the north fractions of sections one, two, three and four, and fractional sections five and six.

Fractional township seventeen, of range two, east.

Fractional townships sixteen and seventeen, of range three, east.

Section eighteen, in township seven, of range four, east.

East half of section twenty-two, in township ten, of range four, east.

Section five, in township eight of range five, east.

Section thirty-three, in township eleven, of range six, east.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-six, in township four, of range seven, east.

Section thirty-six, in township seven, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-three, in township ten, of range seven, east.

Sections five, six and seven, in township eleven, of range seven, east.

South half of section nine, in township thirteen, of range seven, east.

Section twenty-five, in township fifteen, of range seven, east.

East half of section nineteen, and sections twenty, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-six, in township eleven, of range eight, east.

Sections three and twenty-four, in township three, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

West half of section five, in township three, of range one, west.

West half of section thirty-two, in township two, of range three, west.

Section thirty-two, in township three, of range four, west.

North half of section one, north fraction of section twenty-five, and section thirty-four, in township six, of range four, west.

Section fourteen, in township eight, of range four, west.

Sections twenty-five and thirty-six, in township four, of range five, west.

Section nine, in township seven, of range five, west.

North half of section eighteen, and section twenty-nine, in township eight, of range five, west.

Sections twenty-three and twenty-four, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section eleven, in township nine, of range six, west.

Sections one, two and three, south half of section seven, west half of section eight, and sections nine, ten, eleven, twelve, thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, seventeen, eighteen, twenty, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, twenty-eight, twenty-nine, thirty, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four and thirty-five, in township ten, of range six, west.

Sections four and fifteen, and fractional sections nineteen and twenty-nine, in township eleven, of range six, west.

Sections thirteen, fourteen, fifteen, twenty-one, twenty-two, twenty-three, twenty-four, twenty-five, twenty-six, twenty-seven, thirty-three and thirty-four, in township ten, of range seven, west.

Section two, and fractional sections six, seven and thirty-six, in township ten, of range eight, west.

Sections fourteen, fifteen, sixteen, twenty, twenty-three, twenty-six, thirty-one, thirty-two, thirty-three, thirty-four, and thirty-five, in township four, of range nine, west.

Sections thirty and thirty-one, in township seven, of range nine, west.

Section twelve, in township eight, of range nine, west.

Fractional section thirty-five, in township nine, of range nine, west.

Sections twenty-six, twenty-seven, and thirty-five, in township four, of range ten, west.

West of the Meridian of Huntsville, in Alabama.

Fractional section eight, in township three of range thirteen, west.

Fractional section one, in township four of range thirteen, west, except lot A.

Section twenty-four, in township five, of range fifteen, west.

East of the Choctaw Meridian.

Township twenty-five, range five east—except west half of section three, north east quarter section four, east half section ten, south west quarter section eleven, south half section twelve, west half and south east quarter section thirteen, and north half and south east quarter section fourteen.

Township twenty-four of range six, east—except east half and north west quarter section three, and north east quarter section four.

Township twenty-five, of range six, east—except west half section two, north east quarter section three, north east quarter section eight, east half and south west quarter section ten, west half section eleven, west half section fourteen, east half section seventeen, south east quarter and north west quarter section nineteen, south half and north east quarter section twenty-one, north west quarter section twenty-two, north east quarter section twenty-three, south half section twenty-four, north half section twenty-five, north east quarter section twenty-six, north half and south east quarter section twenty-nine, section thirty, north east quarter section thirty-two, section thirty-three, east half and south west quarter section thirty-four.

Townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range seven, east.

Township twenty-five, of range seven, east—except west half section one, north half section two, north half section three, south half section four, north half section eight, north half section nine, south east quarter section eleven, south half and north east quarter section nineteen, north west quarter section thirty.

Fractional townships twenty-three and twenty-four, of range eight, east.

Fractional townships twenty-two and twenty-three, of range nine, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range ten, east—except south half and north east quarter section one, section two, north east quarter section eleven, north east quarter section twelve.

Fractional township twenty-two, of range ten, east.

Fractional township twenty, of range eleven, east.

Fractional township twenty-one of range eleven, east—except section twenty-six.

Fractional township twenty-one of range thirteen, east—except south west quarter section thirty-one, north half section thirty-two.

RESERVED SIXTEENTH SECTIONS.

East of the Chickasaw Meridian.

East half of section sixteen in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range two, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range three east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, eleven, thirteen, fourteen, and fifteen, of range four, east.

Section sixteen, in townships one, two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, fourteen, and fifteen, of range five, east.

Section sixteen, in township two, east half of section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen in townships four, five, eight, nine, and eleven, of range six, east.

South half section sixteen, in township three, and section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range seven, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, nine, and ten, of range eight, east.

Section sixteen, in townships two, five, six, and seven, of range ten, east.

West of the Chickasaw Meridian.

Section sixteen, in townships four, six, seven, eight, nine, ten, eleven, twelve, and thirteen, of range one, west.

Section sixteen, in townships six, seven, eight, nine, ten, and eleven, of range two, west.

Section sixteen, in townships seven, eight, nine, ten and eleven, of range three, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, north half section sixteen, in township six, and section sixteen, in townships eight and nine, of range four, west.

East half section sixteen, in townships two, section sixteen, in townships five and seven, and east half section sixteen, in township nine, of range five, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, four, five and nine, of range six, west.

Section sixteen, in townships four and eight, of range seven, west.

East half section sixteen, in township four, and north half section sixteen, in township eight, of range eight, west.

Section sixteen, in townships one and five, of range nine, west.

West of Huntsville, Alabama.

Section sixteen, in townships four, five, six, and seven, of range thirteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships two, three, five, six, seven, eight and nine, of range fourteen, west.

Section sixteen, in townships three, five, six, seven, eight, nine and ten, of range fifteen, west.

The lands selected as reservations, under the provisions of the said treaties, are to be excluded from the sale, which is to continue open for two weeks, and no longer.

The lands will be offered in quarter sections, and fractional quarter sections, where such exist.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this twentieth day of January, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and forty-four.

JOHN TYLER.

By the President: THO. H. BLAKE, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

BROCKLESBY.

This thorough bred race horse and stallion will stand the ensuing Spring season, one part of his time at the stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jacksonville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's mill on Chokolocco, and the balance of the time will be equally divided, between Nathaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains, and the other at White Plains on the east side of the mountain. Persons wishing to raise colts would do well to wait until they see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly find him lower than any horse in the State, pedigree, performances, &c. taken into consideration; he having run 14 races, 1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of the 14. I will also say, that if he is not what I represent him to be, I will not charge any thing for his services. Further particulars will be given in handbills in due time.

JOHN CLARK.

Jan. 7, 1844.—tf.

R. E. W. McADAMS, Clock & Watch Maker.

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public generally, that he continues the business of repairing Clocks, Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewellery.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches, Pencils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles & Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper, Brass, German Silver, and Surgical Instruments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY. A new process just discovered. It will pass the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much cheaper than any process ever invented. All work will be done and warranted to suit the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing Office.

Cash required for all work when delivered.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the necessity, as well as great advantage, in having a safe and commodious Building and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka, has, at great labor and expense, succeeded in getting ready for the reception of Cotton, Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission, a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-House and Cotton Sheds; where he proposes to transact a General Rec'g, Forwarding and Commission Business. He is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchandise—will receive country produce, and sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to remind the public of the comparative safety in storing with him and only trusts that he will receive a patronage commensurate with his superior advantages and his determination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

William B. Martin

AND R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.

Nov. 8, 1843.—tf.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making business and opened a shop on the south side of public square, two doors west of T. & W. Dothard's Grocery, where he intends to keep on hand Furniture of every description, made in the most neat and durable style. Orders for any description of work will be strictly attended to. All kinds of repairing promptly done, on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Any quantity of good Cherry-tree lumber, scindling and plank, will be purchased and paid for in good furniture. An Apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business will be taken, if application be made soon. One between the ages of 12 & 15 would be preferred, and to such an one opportunity will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

TO THE PUBLIC.

WE take this method to inform the Planters and others interested in the Storage of Cotton, that the WARE HOUSE we had built on Col. Griffin's wharf, is above high water mark from any freshet since the foundation of this city, and the late freshet was not near any Cotton in our House or care.

We consider it Fire-proof, as well as Water-proof, being unconnected with the buildings of the city—the whole city might burn up and the cotton in our Store would be safe. No Drayage in Shipping from our Ware-House, and but little Wharfage to those that do business with us. If close attention and exertions to give satisfaction will be of any avail to those that patronize us, we pledge ourselves to advance as far as possible their interests.

We are prepared to make liberal advances on all Cotton in Store, or that is shipped to our friends in Mobile or New Orleans.

TOTTY & BEALL.

Wetumpka, Jan. 26th, 1844.—4t.

Tax Collector's Sales.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot, known and described as lot No. 16, in White Plains, sold as the property of Ayres, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at two hundred dollars; tax eighty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, one lot in White Plains, known and described as the north half of lot No. 4, sold as the property of Matile, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. The lot is appraised at one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known and described as the west half of the North west fourth of section one township 15, Range 8, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised to one hundred and fifty dollars; tax sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land, known and described as the west half of section 2, township fourteen, Range 7, to pay the State tax on the same for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at one hundred dollars; tax forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land known & described as Frac. A, C, & E, township 13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a tract or parcel of land belonging to Shorter & Co. to pay the State tax for the year 1843. The tract is appraised at three hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as a half acre lot lying west of lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at the court-house door in the town of Jacksonville, a lot in White Plains, known and described as the east half of section nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay the State tax for the year 1843. Owner unknown. The tract is appraised at eight hundred dollars; tax three dollars and twenty cents.

L. D. JONES.

Tax Collector Benton County.

Jan. 10, 1844.

DR. JAMES F. EDWARDS,

(Formerly of White Hall, Abbeville, S. C.)

A PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE THIRTEEN YEARS.

TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County.

He has located himself near White Plains, where he may always be found, unless absent on professional business.

Feb. 23, 1844.—4t.

HANDS WANTED.

15 OR 20 good able bodied men, either black or white, can find constant employment, and liberal wages by applying at the Iron Works on Cane Creek in Benton county.

NOAH GOODE & Co.

March 20, 1844.—7t.

The Gladiator at Cedar Bluff, and the Jacksonville Republican will please insert until the 1st May.

Pilgrim's Choice,

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs, lately compiled from various authors.

BY ELIZABETH W. ANDREWS.

A few copies of the above entitled work, neatly bound, have been deposited at this Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of Messrs J. FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and WOODWARD & PORTER.

THE LADY'S CHAMBER.

A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844. ("The Lady's Wreath," "Religious and Literary Gem," and "Lady's Pearl" united.)

REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, EDITOR.

During the short time that the LADY'S CHAMBER has been before the public, it has acquired the enviable reputation of being the best Dollar Lady's Periodical in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally sought after, and more universally admired the past year, than the Lady's Wreath. Its splendid Steel Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, Literary merit, and neat mechanical execution, have made it the admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar Periodical must be apparent, which issues

MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS and has more and better original contributors than could be obtained at any time since it was first issued.

THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES.

Contributions have appeared in the Wreath the past year from such Writers as

H. T. Tuckerman, H. S. Patterson, M. D. Prof. J. H. Ingram, Reynold Coates, M. D. S. B. Beckett, Rev. F. A. Clinton, T. Hall Welby, G. A. W. Noyes, A. W. Noyes, A. F. Drinkwater, Jack Gaskin, W. Wheeler, F. H. Dufford, M. F. Wallace, G. Lippard, J. T. Sullivan, Francis Wharton, Mrs. C. T. Clark, Mrs. M. St. Leon, Louis, Mrs. Lydia J. Pierson, Miss Mary Howard, Maria P. White, Mary B. Wilson, Miss Rose Newman, T. G. Spear, Chas. Hamilton, A. H. Duganne, J. M. Babcock, Edwin Heriot, G. F. Everett, A. Miller, D. D. John U. Giller, J. H. Vernon, Charles Beaumont.

In addition to the above we have secured the Editorial services of Rev. C. W. Denison, who has favorably known to the readers of our best Periodicals, and arrangements have been made for contributions to the Vols. for 1844, from

Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Caroline Orne, Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Mrs. E. H. Newhall, J. C. Whitier, Rev. J. Pierpont, W. H. Burleigh, Esq. Rev. E. L. Magoon. Besides articles from these well known writers, anonymous contributions of superior merit appear in each number, making the contents of the Wreath equal, if not superior to any Periodical in the country.

In addition to our STEEL ENGRAVINGS MONTHLY, which are given in no Dollar Lady's Magazine but the Wreath, we shall continue our

Beautifully Colored Flowers, the most popular series of embellishments ever issued, each illustration peculiarly selected for the Ladies, and widely sought after by all lovers of the beautiful.

Language of Flowers.

In the January number will appear the first of a series of articles on the Language of Flowers, which in connection with our Floral Engravings will furnish a complete Floral Lexicon, alone worth a year's subscription.

Music, by Popular Composers, will also be published, affording to subscribers in the country the means of obtaining new music which they would otherwise be deprived of.

In addition to the above, every thing new and attractive in the literary world will be sought after, to give interest and novelty to the pages of the Wreath.

TERMS.

One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance. To Clubs.—Three copies one year, \$3 00 Eight copies one year, 8 00 Seventeen copies one year, 17 00

To any one forwarding a club of three we will send a popular Novel, a Club of eight, two Novels. A Club of seventeen, three Novels, gratis.

All remittances must be made free of expense. Address DREW & SCAMMEL, Publishers, 97 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

Two more Premiums

FROM THE FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE Subscriber agrees to pay a Gold Premium to the Merchant, or Cotton Buyer, (to cost over \$30, to be selected at M. Owen's Store in Montgomery,) that stores the greatest number of Bales, and a fine set of Bells to the Wagoner that delivers the greatest number of bales in the Fire-Proof Ware House, from the 1st of October, 1843 until the 1st of April, 1844.

WM. H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 22, 1843. Oc. 4. 6m.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. APRIL 17th, 1844.

BE it ordained by the town Council of Jacksonville, That from and after the 1st of May 1844, it shall be a fineable offence for any person to hitch or tie a horse, mare, mule or Jack, to any shade tree, fence or on the side walk within the Corporation of Jacksonville, of not less than fifty cents and not more than two dollars—half to the informer. (by authority.)

M. O. LITTEN.

Sec'y of the Town Council of Jacksonville.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS' COURT, SPECIAL TERM, March 11, 1844.

BE it remembered, that on this day came John Burden and filed his petition in this Court, setting forth, that on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1843, he purchased of William W. Ledbetter, a tract or parcel of land lying in the south east corner of the north east quarter of section four, in township thirteen, range eleven east, in the Coosa Land District, more particularly known as the field where James Maxwell improved, containing by estimation about ten acres more or less, for the sum of one hundred dollars which was paid to the said William W. Ledbetter, at the time of the purchase; that the said William W. Ledbetter executed to the petitioner his Bond for titles: Petitioner further states, that said William W. Ledbetter has since died intestate, and that Arthur Alexander has been duly and legally appointed Administrator of the estate of the said William W. Ledbetter, deceased; that the said Wm W. Ledbetter left the following heirs (viz:) Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter, and Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and prays that Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid be ordered to make titles to said Burden for said Land, agreeable to the Bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter, dec'd.

Whereupon it is ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a month for three months, notifying the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid, and the said Zilla Ledbetter, Sarah Ledbetter, Rhoda Ledbetter, Nancy Ledbetter and Lewis Johnston Ledbetter, and all others therein interested, to be and appear at the office of the Clerk of the County Court in Jacksonville, on the first Friday in July next, to show cause if any they can, why the said Arthur Alexander, Administrator as aforesaid should not be ordered to execute to the said John Burden a title to said land, according to the requirements of the bond of his intestate, the said Wm. W. Ledbetter.

True Copy. W. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

March 13, 1844.—m3m.

Blank Writing Paper

For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

CHANCERY RULES.

By the Register for the 39th District, Northern Chancery Division, held at Jacksonville, on Monday, 18th April, 1844.

John Robertson, Complainant, vs. Allen Strain, Achsah Strain, Sarah Jane Strain, William Strain, Jabez Henderson, and his wife Susan Henderson, John Strain, Isaac Strain, heirs and representatives, and Martha Strain, widow of James Strain deceased. An order of publication as to William Strain and Jabez Henderson and his wife Susan Henderson, John Strain and Isaac Strain. And it appearing to the satisfaction of the Register, from an Affidavit on file, that the said William Strain and Jabez Henderson and his wife Susan Henderson, reside in Bradley County, Tennessee; John Strain resides in the State of Mississippi—Isaac Strain resides in the State of Arkansas—all beyond the limits of the State of Alabama. It is ordered by the Register, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, and that notice be posted on the court house door for 4 consecutive weeks notifying the said William Strain, Jabez Henderson and his wife Susan Henderson, John Strain and Isaac Strain, to appear before the Register, within sixty days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to the Complainant's Bill or the same will be taken pro confesso as to them and be set for hearing ex parte.

WM. H. ESTILL, Register.

The

Jacksonville Republican.

Vol. 8, No. 18.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 15, 1844.

Whole No. 383.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. F. GRANT,
At \$2.50 in advance, or \$3.00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.
Advertisements of 10 lines or less \$1.00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 10 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until ordered and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID on all letters addressed to the Editor on business.

WOODWARD & PORTER
Are now receiving an extensive stock of

Spring and Summer GOODS,

carefully selected in New York, and purchased at the lowest prices of that market.

It is therefore with confidence that they respectfully solicit the attention of their old patrons and the public generally to their

New Stock. They pledge themselves to sell as cheap as can be afforded in this market, and invite all who desire to purchase

Goods to call and examine. Below will be found a catalogue of some of the articles comprised in their Stock.

CLOTHS—Blue, brown black, B. black, Pilot and Beaver, English & American.

Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres. Alpaccas, and Craple Camlet.

Plain, diamond and fancy Satinets. Kentucky Jeans, assorted.

Scarlet, green, and white Flannels. Kerseys, and Linseys.

Whitney, point & Mackinaw Blankets. Brown and bleached Domestic, assorted.

Virginia and Manchester Osnaburghs. Bleached and brown Drillings.

Tickings, and Georgia Nankenes. Cottonades, Kremlins, and Gambroons.

Giraffe cloth, (a new article.) Grass linens and cloths.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns. Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Diapers and Linens.

A splendid stock of Fancy Prints and Calicoes.

Black, pink, lilac, black & white, fancy Lawns and muslins.

Printed and Plaid Balzarines. Pekin, crape, and Zenobia cloth.

Bombasins, Merinos, and Barazhe. Pink, corded, fancy embroidered, and silk striped Gingham.

Striped Amourine & crimped Foularde. Black, blue-black, Mationi and Gro grain.

Silk. Black, pink & hat crapes. Pink, white and black Satins.

Pink, white, and green Florence. Jackonet, mull, Swiss, book, Swiss-mull, figured and striped muslins.

Checked and striped Cambrics & muslins. Ashburton Laces, Netts, & Chantilla veils.

Fancy silk dress h'fs, cravats, cuffs. French wrought, and Lace Collars.

Pongee, Spittlefield, crimson and twilled h'fs. Black & white cotton & silk laces.

Silk, Filler, & Kid Gloves and Mts. Gent's Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hoskin Gloves.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose. Taffeta, Satin, bonnet and cap Riband.

Tapes, Braids, Cords, Binding and Ferrets. Corsets, Laces and white bone.

Jackonet and Swiss Edgings & Insertions. Black and white cotton and Thread Edgings and Insertions.

Purses, Pockets, Pins and Needles. Britannia, Madras, and plaid cotton h'fs.

Collars, Stocks and Italian Cravats. Cotton, worsted and gun elastic Braces. Silk and cotton Velvets.

Printed, Marseilles and fancy Valencia Vestings. Buckram, Canvas, Padding, Umbrellas and Parasols.

Willow, straw, Alpine, Lawn Lace and Modena BONNETS.

Fans. Flowers and Wreaths.

Hats. Bay, Black, Napped, Mole skin, fash ionable, medium, & broad brim; Palm Leaf, Sporting, Panama & wool. CARS—Hair, Seal, Stiffette, glazed, cloth & fur.

Saddlery. Ladies, Men's and Boy's Saddles—Bridles, Martingales, Girths, Sizingles, Twigs, Drivers' and wagon whips, Collars and Dray Bridles.

Hardware and Cutlery. QUEENS AND GLASS-WARE, ASSORTED.

Drugs & Medicines, Books, Stationary, &c. In addition to the above, will be found in the assortment, almost every article demanded in this market. To all of which public notice is solicited.

WOODWARD & PORTER. JACKSONVILLE, Ala. Apr 19th, 1844.

Wedowee Hotel. The undersigned has taken the House of Entertainment in Wedowee, formerly occupied by D. Childs and more recently by J. B. Douglass, where he will be thankful for public patronage, and pledges himself to use all possible means to give full satisfaction to those who may call upon him. His fare shall be as good as the country will afford, and his charges in proportion to the hardness of the times.

WILLIAM S. WALKER. Apr. 17, 1844.—31.

The following is an extract of a letter recently written by the Hon. Lynn Boyd, a Democratic member of Congress from Kentucky, to which we invite the attention of our readers.

LETTER FROM COL. LYNN BOYD,
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, U. S.
March, 29, 1844.

Gentlemen:—your letter of the 27th inst. is at hand. I fear I shall not be able to answer all your enquiries satisfactorily. Twelve years have passed away, and with them the recollection of many facts and circumstances, connected with the memorable Presidential contest of 1824.

Mr. Adams never was popular in Kentucky. There never was a time, when, in the opinion of well-informed men, he could have obtained a majority of the votes of the people of that State, for the office of President of the United States.

In 1824 the people of Kentucky very generally believed that Mr. Adams had forced to sacrifice the navigating interest of the entire west for the paltry privilege of fishing upon the banks of the Island of Newfoundland; and when Mr. Adams published a book to explain away the cause of this extensive prepossession against him, Mr. Clay, in reply, published a letter dated Nov. 16, 1822, in the National Intelligencer of the 17th of December, 1822, in which he said "the believed" that the explanation of Mr. Adams contained "errors both as to matters of fact and matters of opinion"—and promised "at some time more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives; to lay before the public a narrative of those transactions, as I (he) understood them."

Mr. Adams replied, in a letter addressed to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, dated December 18th, 1822, from which I extract the following:

"Gentlemen: In your paper of yesterday, I have observed a note from Mr. Henry Clay, which requires some notice from me." After advertizing to the transactions at Ghent, referred to by Mr. Clay, relative to the navigation of the Mississippi and the fisheries, Mr. Adams proceeds to say, "Concurring with Mr. Clay in the regret that the controversy should have arisen, I have only to find consolation in the reflection, that from the seed time of 1814 to the harvest of 1822, the contest was never of my seeking, and that since I have been drawn into it, what ever I have said, written or done in it, has been in the face of day, and under the responsibility of my name. Had Mr. Clay thought it advisable now to specify any error of fact, or of imputed opinion, which he thinks contained in the appendix to my pamphlet, or in any other part of my share in the publication, it would have given me great pleasure to rectify, by candid acknowledgment, and such error, of which by the light he would have shed on the subject, I should have been convinced. At whatever period hereafter, he should deem the accepted time is come, to publish his promised narrative, I shall, if yet living, be ready, with equal cheerfulness, to acknowledge indicated error, and to vindicate contested truth."

"But, as by the adjournment of that publication to a period more propitious than the present to calm and dispassionate consideration, and when there can be no misinterpretation of motives," it may chance to be postponed, until both of us shall have been summoned to account for all our errors, before a higher tribunal than that of our country, I feel myself now called upon to say, that let the appropriate dispositions, when and how they will, expose the open day and secret night of the transactions at Ghent, the statements both of fact and opinion, in the paper which I have written and published in relation to this controversy, will in every particular, essential or important to the interest of the nation, or to the character of Mr. Clay be found to abide unshaken the test of human scrutiny, of talents, and of time."

Mr. Clay's assertion, however, and the promise with which it was accompanied, connected with previous publications, satisfied his friends in the west, that the conduct of Mr. Adams at Ghent, in the "transactions" relative to the navigation of the Mississippi, was reprehensible and against the West. Hence, when Clay and his friends in Congress voted for Mr. Adams, the excitement among the people, as can easily be imagined, was prodigious. Even after four years had passed away, and notwithstanding the gigantic efforts made by Mr. Clay and his friends to "sustain Mr. Adams, so firmly did the people of Kentucky believe that gentleman was in truth, both in practice and theory, a genuine Federalist, and an enemy to the West, (and, I think, their opinion to this day remains unchanged in both respects,) that in 1828, he was beaten by General Jackson for the Presidency, by the large majority of 7,904 votes.

In 1824, the Clay electoral ticket, in Kentucky, received 17,331, and the Jackson ticket, 6,455 votes. No other ticket was run; but there were one or two volunteer candidates for Adams, who received, perhaps, a hundred votes. The public feeling of the Legislature, as well as of the country, was overwhelming in favor of General Jackson after Mr. Clay; and when, in the month of December, an impression began to prevail that the vote of Kentucky might be given to Mr. Adams, Mr. Henry Crittenden, a brother to our present

Senator, introduced into the House of Representatives two resolutions, one requesting our representatives in Congress to vote for General Jackson; and the other declaring that he was the choice of the people of Kentucky. They were debated on the 31st December, 1824, and in that debate one reason given for adopting the resolutions, was, that Mr. Clay might not be made Secretary of State to the exclusion of General Jackson for the Presidency. Mr. Benjamin Hardin, then a prominent member of the House, and in favor of the resolutions, and now a candidate on the clay electoral ticket, said "he knew that many of our members of congress were inclined to vote for Mr. Adams, and believed he would get the vote of Kentucky unless this House acted."

The resolution requesting the members of Congress from Kentucky to vote for Gen. Jackson was adopted by a vote of 69 to 21, and that declaring that he was the choice of the people of Kentucky, by a vote of 73 to 11. They were adopted by the Senate also, by a large majority, though I am unable to give the precise vote, & sent to Washington. During the succeeding month, it was confidently asserted in private conversations, that if Mr. Adams was elected, Mr. Clay would be Secretary of State, placing him in a position which Mr. Clay afterwards called the line of "safe precedents," and on that ground numerous letters were procured to be written our members of Congress, advising them to disregard the resolutions of the Legislature. In the developments of 1827 and 1828 this rumor was traced directly to a letter or letters written early in January, by Mr. Clay himself to some of his friends in Kentucky, not, perhaps, using the very words, but certainly conveying the idea.

In 1828, the general excitement on account of the vote of Mr. Clay and his friends for Mr. Adams, was so great, and the charge of a corrupt bargain between Mr. Adams and Mr. Clay, was so pointed, and openly made, that the Senate of Kentucky was induced to take up & investigate the subject; persons and papers were sent for, &c; and of testimony given before that body; the following is a part. (see Kentucky Argus of that date for the whole of the testimony.) "John S. Hilt, of Bourbon, stated, among other things, that Gen. Metcalf told him in Washington City about the 4th of January 1825, that 'he knew a little more than when he first arrived, or than witness; that the friends of Jackson would come to us and say, we hear that you are going to vote for Jackson; and so of the friends of Crawford; that we stand uncommitted, and we must know something about how the Cabinet is to be filled.'"

Hon. John T. Johnson, brother of Col. Richard M. Johnson, and at that time a member of Congress, stated that 'he was at Washington City in 1824, and at the time of the Presidential election in February, 1825. After the election, he and his brother (Col. Johnson) were in company with Gen. Metcalf, who told them he had a letter from Kentucky, which stated that the people would be dissatisfied with the result. His brother told the General, that this voting for Mr. Adams would be an up hill business in Kentucky. The General replied, 'I fear we have done too much for our friends.' He was asked, whether he did not hear Mr. White, one of the members of Congress who voted for Mr. Adams, says, a few days after the election, that he considered, when voting for Mr. Adams he was voting for Mr. Clay? This question was objected to, and overruled 14 to 19.

Mr. McMillan of the House of Representatives stated, in reply to interrogatories, that Mr. Francis Johnson was 'at Tomkinsville, in Monroe county, after his return home, subsequently to the Presidential election where, he was asked, how he came to vote for Mr. Adams? Mr. Johnson answered, that he voted for Mr. Adams to get Mr. Clay made Secretary of State. He made this declaration repeatedly in conversation, and witness believed in a public speech. He said, Mr. Adams for President, and Mr. Clay his Secretary, would conduce more to the interests of the West, than Gen. Jackson President, with we know not whom for Secretary, and that Mr. Clay might perhaps succeed him."

"John Mason, Jr. of Montgomery county, was called and stated as follows: John Mason of Montgomery states, that before Daniel Trimble went to Congress in 1824, September court 1824, he was contending with witness, that Mr. Rowan ought not to be elected Senator to Congress, because he was an apostate Federalist, and that he would be surprised if witness voted for him. Witness said that the Presidential election was coming on, and from the number of candidates, he expected that the election would come before Congress, and said to Trimble, suppose that you vote for Adams, who is also an apostate Federalist."

"Trimble replied, he knew Adams to be an apostate Federalist, and that if he ever voted for him, witness might call him a Federalist as long as he lived. He also said, that Adams had agreed to give up the navigation of the Mississippi river for whales and mackerel, and that he (Adams) had always been an enemy to the West. When witness heard that Trimble voted for Adams, he was surprised; and soon after his return, he had a conversation with him about his vote, in which he gave as his reasons, that: We ascertained if Mr. Adams was made President, Mr. Clay would be made Secretary of State; and that if Gen. Jackson was made President, Mr.

Clay would not be made Secretary, and that it would be better for us to have Adams, with Mr. Clay Secretary, than Gen. Jackson, without him."

Of the mass of testimony other than that taken before the Senate, the following affidavit is a specimen:

"We, the subscribers, certify on oath, that we were severally present at the Lewis County Court, for October, 1825, and heard David Trimble make a speech, and he used the following language: 'When we went on last fall to the city of Washington, we found Crawford out of the question; the contest was between Gen. Jackson and John Quincy Adams. We ascertained, that under no circumstances, would Gen. Jackson appoint our friend Henry Clay Secretary of State. Knowing this, then, fellow citizens, that Gen. Jackson would not, and Mr. Adams would, appoint our friend Henry Clay Secretary of State, if you expected me to vote for Gen. Jackson, you expected me to do that which I could not, and would not do.'"

Signed, "Jacob Frizzle, Jesse Hamrick, Henry Halbert, John Griffith, David C. Heath, Wm. Davis, Wm. Coffin, Hcz. Griffith, Richard Poll, Wm. Hamblin, John Hendrick, David Toukey." (The above statement was sworn to before justices of the peace, was duly certified, and was published about that time in the papers of Kentucky.)

The limits of ordinary letters preclude the presentation of further matter connected with the election of 1828.

You wish to know, secondly, what was Mr. Clay's course on the right of Instruction, previous to his disregard of the wishes of the Legislature and People of Kentucky 1824-5.

Mr. Clay, some years before, voted for the celebrated Compensation Act, which gave great offence to his constituents. It was on this occasion, to secure his re-election, he told his famous story of the falling rifle, and concluded by asking the people to "pick the flint and try again!" He was re-elected. In January after, (1817,) he delivered a speech, from which the following is an extract:—[See the speech at full length, in the National Intelligencer, January, 1817.]

"Mr. Clay said he agreed perfectly in the sentiment, that instructions given by the people are obligatory on the Representatives. This was a principle consecrated by the Revolution, inseparable from all free Government, and which he therefore hoped never to see departed from, in practice, under ours. Whilst, then, he had a seat on this floor, Mr. C. said, it was immaterial how he arrived at the will of his constituents, or what were the evidence of it; it was sufficient that he should know it. In all cases of expediency, he held the doctrine of an obligation on his part to observe the instructions, express or implied, of his constituents."

So decisively in favor of General Jackson was the will of the people of Kentucky in 1824-5, that only 11 members of the House of Representatives, out of 84 present, voted against the declaratory resolution, that to that effect—and of that eleven, not one based his vote on the allegation, that the resolution was not true.

INTERESTING FACTS.

The following interesting facts in relation to the insolvency of those who obtain their living by buying and selling, are contained in an extract of a letter from an intelligent gentleman in Boston, which we find in the New York Express.

"Gen. Dearborn, of Massachusetts, in a lecture delivered the last winter before the farmers of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, declared that 97 out of every 100 persons who obtained their livelihood by buying and selling, failed or died insolvent. He was contrasting agricultural with mercantile pursuits, and said that rich men should instill into their sons a love of agriculture. He declared that he would prefer a cottage in the country, with five acres of ground, to the most splendid palace that could be created in the city, if he must depend upon the success of merchandise to support it." He then went on to say, "that having been some fifteen years in the custom house in Boston, he was surprised to find at the close of his term, an entire new set of men doing business there."

"This induced him to look into the subject, and he ascertained after much labor, time and research, that 97 out of every 100 who obtained their livelihood by buying & selling, failed or died insolvent. He then submitted his calculation to an old merchant of great experience, who confirmed it in every particular. The statement, however, appeared to me so startling, so appalling, that I was induced to examine it with much care, and I regret to say, I found it true. I then called upon a friend of mine, a great antiquarian, a gentleman always referred to in all matters relating to the city of Boston, and he told me that in the year 1800, he took a memorandum of every person on the Long Wharf, and that in 1830, (which is as long a period as a merchant continues in business) only 5 in 100 remained. They had all in that time either failed or died destitute of property. I then went to the very intelligent director of the Union Bank (a very strong bank), he told me that the bank commenced business in 1797, that there was then but one other bank in Boston, the Massachu-

setts Bank, and the bank was so overrun with business that the clerks and officers were obliged to work until 12 o'clock at night and all Sundays; that they had occasion to look back a year or two ago, and they found that of the 1,000 accounts which were open with them in starting, only 50 remained; they had in the 40 years either all failed or died destitute of property. Houses whose paper passed without a question had all gone down in that time. Bankruptcy, said he, is like death, and almost as certain; they fall singly and alone, and are thus forgotten; but there is no escape from it, and he is a fortunate man who falls young. Another friend told me he had occasion to look through the probate office, a few years since, and he was surprised to find that over 50 per cent. of all the estates settled there were insolvent. And within a few days I have gone back to the incorporation of our banks in Boston. I have a list of the directors since they started. This is, however, a very unfair way of testing the rule, for bank directors are generally the most substantial men in the community. In the old bank over one-third had failed in 40 years, and in the new banks, a much larger proportion. I am sorry to present to you so gloomy a picture, and I trust you will instil into your sons, as Gen. Dearborn recommends, a love of agriculture, for in mercantile pursuits, they will fail to a dead certainty."

MR. CLAY'S VISIT.
When Mr. Clay passed through this place, we expressed the opinion that his visit had done more to cure the dissatisfaction of the democratic party here, and unite them once more, than almost any thing else that could have happened. We find that this is not the only place where his visit has served the democratic cause. In Columbus, Georgia, his presence set the match to the train, and he was no sooner gone, than a democratic Association sprang into existence, like the warriors of Cadmus. In Charleston his presence produced the same effect, a democratic Association has been formed, and the stern democrats of the old Palmetto State are fast falling into line. Mont. Adver.

RAYTOWN, GA., April 2d, 1844.
Cure for the grubs.—Make a strong decoction of sage tea, and drench in the usual way, will soon expel the grubs. Last summer, I had a mare that was very sick—she was up and down, rolling and tumbling; and from the symptoms, I had just reasons to think it was the grubs—and, having heard that sage tea was a good remedy, I prepared a tea, & drenched once, and in a short time the mare was relieved. She did not lie down, and roll and tumble about, after the tea was given.

Another case.—A negro wagoner, on his way to Augusta, last fall, called at my house with a sick horse, and applied to me to do something for the horse. After looking at the horse, and inquiring of the boy about the symptoms, I was induced to believe it was the grubs, and directed the sage tea to be given, and the horse was quickly relieved. These two cases, which came under my observation, succeeded so well under this simple mode of treatment, that it has induced me to make it more public.

I have just conversed with a stage contractor, who recommends sage leaves to be put in the troughs occasionally as a preventive for the grubs.

The following statement of singular and important facts relative to Ireland is condensed from the London Athenæum. Who can read them and not sympathize with O'Connell; and curse the British hierarchy, and aristocracy?

Singular and Important Facts relative to Ireland.—There are in Ireland 8,175,124 persons inhabiting 1,328,839 houses; of these persons 2,855,000 are absolute paupers, and of their dwellings 1,024,275 are mud cabins. Out of this population 625,356 families, numbering 2,470,752 persons, live in 481,278 mud cabins or hovels, consisting of one room only, where the door serves also for chimney and window, affording an outlet to the smoke and to the families, and an entrance to light, pigs, and children.

Out of the eight millions of inhabitants, seven millions belong to the Agricultural population, and the wages of the laboring portion of this vast majority vary from four pence to ten pence per week in the west and south, and from eight pence to a shilling in the north.—According to the third report of the commissioners' inquiry into the condition of the poor, the average wages of an agricultural laborer in Ireland was from 2s. to 2s. 6d per week, and in England from 6s. to 10s. per week. Out of the total resident population, after deducting children under five years of age, the commissioners return 3,766,066 as unable to read or write.

There are about twenty millions of acres in Ireland, of which fourteen millions are planted or cultivated, and the rest left waste, and five out of those six are reclaimable. The entire rental of Ireland is estimated at twenty millions annually, to which may be added half a million for the annual dividends on the capital of joint stock companies. The aggregate value for Irish exports to England has been estimated by the railway commissioners at rather more than sixteen millions annually, almost exclusively raw produce; there are

not accurate data for determining the imports.

In the census of creeds made under the authority of government in 1834, the following was a report of the number of persons belonging to each religious denomination, which Mr. Smith places in contrast with the amount of public provision made for the religious instruction of each denomination:

CREED	Persons belonging to	Number of public provisions for the religious instruction of
Roman Catholics,	6,427,712	1,828
Protestant Episcopalians,	755,064	836,734
Presbyterians,	642,255	35,549
Other Dissenters,	121,608	nothing.

In December, 1843, the number of military in Ireland was 21,210, the naval force 2,350, and the constabulary 9,043. The cost of the military force, is estimated at £502,441, of the naval armament £188,500, and of the police £312,505; the charge of the civil establishments 2,137,253; and as the revenue of Ireland averages about £4,500,000, the surplus is not sufficient to pay the interest of that portion of the national debt for which Ireland was made responsible by the act of union. We have compressed these facts into the smallest possible compass, and we leave them to suggest their own reflection.—Athenæum.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill reducing the rates of postage and regulating the franking privilege, was passed by a vote of 23 to 14. The resolution of the Finance Committee, for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie to reduce the rate of duties under the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act, was taken up, and Mr. Dayton occupied the floor for two hours in favor of the protective policy. The subject was then laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business. We did not hear what business was transacted in executive session.

The House, at an early hour, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole, Mr. Hopkins in the chair, and resumed the consideration of the tariff; the debate on which consumed the whole day.—Globe, April 29.

MR CLAY AGAINST ANNEXATION

Mr. Clay has come out in a long letter, which is published in the National Intelligencer, against the Annexation of Texas with the United States. Thus we see that he has thrown himself completely into the arms of the Northern federalists and Abolitionists. We will publish his letter in our next number.

Montgomery Advertiser.

LOOK SHARP.

A machine by which old woolen rags can be converted into superfine cloth, at a saving money and labor, has been introduced into this country from England. The cloth made in this way is rotten, and liable to tear very easily.

From the Cincinnati Daily Sun.

MUSTACHES.

"His tawny beard was the grace

Both of his wisdom and his face."

Hudibras.

"What's them are things growing out of your upper lip, Mister?" asked a country

Yankee, of a coxcomb, whom he met the other day.

"Sir!" exclaimed the dandy fiercely, raising his rattan, and bristling up to the interrogator. "What business is that to you, sir?"

"Oh, no business of any consequence to speak on, replied the Yankee. 'I jest axed for information, not being much acquainted with them are things.'"

"Well, sir!" replied the gallant angrily, "what if you aint acquainted with 'em? Must a fellow of your cloth qestion a gentleman of mine?"

"Is that really your cloth, Mister, or is it the tailor's?" asked the countryman.

"The tailor's!" exclaimed the coxcomb fiercely, "What do you mean by that? Do you intend to insinuate that I—"

"Sdeath! Sar, I'll not—"

"Well I thought as much," returned the Yankee, carelessly sticking his hands in his breeches pockets standing stiff before the dandy. "And do you never intend to pay for them?"

"What is that to you, whether I pay for them or not? Hav'n't I a right to manage as I please with my own tailor—to pay him or let it alone?"

"Why, Mister, that depends very much on what sort of a bargain you make, if your tailors agrees to let you cheat him, why that is his look out, not mine. But you hav'n't told me what you call them are things on your upper lip."

"Sar, you are a very impertinent puppy."

"So I heard you say. Now father, he's got a tarr'er dog—but he don't ratty much I can tell you—he'll kill the rats in two seconds—but, as I was saying, father he's got a tarr'y dog that's darned herry and rough about the mouth—but, Lord, he aint a circumstance to you. He'd cling his tail between his legs if he was to see you, and cry ti-ti-ti! and run to the end of the world and never stop to look back. My gracious! how the devil you do look with them are things."

"Look! why, sir, they're all the go now. There is no finished gentleman but what wears mustaches."

"Mustychees do you call 'em!—Well, by hoky, they are musty and rusty too. They look very much like the latter end of

our dog's tail, where he brushes on the floor. Faugh! I wouldn't touch 'em no more than—

"Touch 'em, sar! If you don't put your finger on 'em, I'll chop you within an inch of your life. I will, sar!"

"What, with that? Are you a witch, mister? I should think it no more than an oat straw."

"Touch your mouth, mister! Why I would as free touch two chaws of tobacco that had just been spit out. Touch 'em, indeed! Why, mister! I wouldn't touch 'em with the tongue. I can't conceive for my life what should induce any human critter to wear such darned nasty looking things as them."

"Nasty looking! Do you call 'em Sar, you have no taste. Nasty looking, indeed! Why, sar, they are all the admiration of the ladies."

"Ladies! ha, ha, ha, ladies! They must have a queer notion any how! But then, ago, women who are unaccountably fond of puppies, and such like animals, and I've seen 'em fondle up and kiss 'em, just sir, as if they were human critters. But, Lord! don't see how any woman could ever let her lips come in gunshot of yours. Admiration of the ladies!"

"Do you question what I say, sir?"

"Why, mister, I don't know what kind of ladies you have in your town; but one thing, I can tell you—our country gals would not more let you touch 'em than they would a toad—they are very particular what comes in contact with their lips. But, mister, how, in the name of hair and bristles do you eat? How do you work to get the vitals into your mouth, with them are things hanging over it like a hedge fence over the side of a ditch? Do you eat meat and such like; or do you live on spoon vitals?"

"It is none of your business what I live on; I board at seven dollars a week, and eat what I please, sar, and drink what I please."

"Seven dollars a week! my gracious we get board, washing and all at one dollar and a half; but I s'pose they charge five dollars and fifty cents extra for them mous-tacheers. Faugh! I wouldn't have them at the table for \$10!"

"D-n it! what a fool! I am for standing here talking to a fellow of your cloth! Thus saying, the man with the moustaches flourished his dandy switch, wheeled about, and walked on. He had gone but a few steps when the Yankee hallowed after him."

"Hallo! Mister, don't you want a curry-comb? I've got some real fine ones, with teeth on both sides.—They're bank up, I can tell you."

"Curse to you and your curry-combs too."

"Don't swear mister—nor go off in a passion. I meant no offence in what I've said; but I must declare you're the damndest ugly looking man in the face, I ever saw in all my life."

The Volcanic Mountain in Georgia.—At the late meeting of the Brooklyn Society of Natural History, the following interesting information was communicated in relation to the volcano in Rabun county, Georgia.

A person who resides near it states that on one occasion there were small lights discovered on the mountain, as of burning charcoal. At another time the mountain in the night appeared one mass of fire; the trees and various other objects were distinctly visible by means of the light. At other times the flames have been seen to issue from the fissures of the rocks to the height of ten feet, &c. This mountain is situated in the gold region, and it is somewhat extraordinary to find volcanic matter in such regions.

RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.

On a former occasion, when the question of re-annexation occupied less of public attention than at present; and when it was thought by many of our political friends, to be of doubtful popularity with the people, our views were freely expressed, though the medium of another public journal, and subsequently in the columns of the Journal and Flag in favor of the measure. Recent events have demonstrated the error of those who advocated delay in its adjustment. The people evidently view it as a great question of national concernment, and they have seconded, with characteristic promptness, the efforts of the administration to restore our former boundary. The action of the Senate, on the treaty, will soon be known to the country, and we confidently anticipate—in view of the great national advantages that must necessarily result from its favorable action—that the treaty will be approved, and Texas re-annexed to the union. The territory of Texas, is legitimately a portion of the United States. It was so regarded from the period of the purchase of Louisiana until the treaty with Spain in 1819.

In transferring the territory of Louisiana to the United States, the French commissioners designated the Rio del Norte, as the boundary that Spain had agreed to when the territory was ceded to France. This important fact was subsequently confirmed by an acknowledgment, on the part of the Spanish government, that that river constituted the boundary between the United States and Mexico—which country at that time was a Spanish province. This has also been the understanding of every administration from that of Mr. Jefferson, down to the present day. In 1819, the right of the United States to the territory of Texas was further acknowledged by Spain, in becoming a party to the act of cession by which Texas was unwisely ceded to her. The original right of the United States to Texas is, therefore, placed beyond question.

The constitutionality of the act of cession, by which Spain became re-possessed of Texas has led to much controversy—and in the opinion of many of our leading statesmen is void of legality. This question is now presented to the people—they are now called on to decide, whether Congress can cede, to a foreign power, territory acquired by treaty or purchase. If such territory can be ceded away—why may not an act

of congress transfer to a foreign power any other portion of the territory of the United States? What is there to prevent the transfer of old Massachusetts to the dominion of the power whose authority she set aside by revolution? Governments in which the sovereignty of the people is not known, may deal with their territory and their population, as traders deal with merchandise—they may transfer soil and population with as little restraint as a Russian noble can transfer his land and his serfs: but our governments, state and federal, recognize the right of the people; and any violation of this principle is justly regarded as an infraction of state sovereignty. Hence, we infer the unconstitutionality of the act of cession by which Texas, after having once formed a part of the United States, was ceded to Spain.

An opportunity is now presented to us to regain a territory which once formed a part of the Union. It cannot be properly viewed as an extension of our territory, for we were once its undisputed owner. It will be simply a restoration of a rich and delightful country, which was unwisely, perhaps traitorously—for the negotiations of John Q. Adams, in reference to it are shrouded in suspicion—ceded to a foreign power.

There are other important considerations connected with the re-annexation of Texas, which bear directly on great Southern interests; but we prefer, so long as there is any prospect of re-annexation by act of congress, to treat it as a national question.

Jacksonville Republican.

Wednesday, May 15, 1844.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HEBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAY, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOBLE, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALL, of Mobile.

We are authorized to announce WILLIAM J. WILLIS, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce CALDWELL SCOBLETT, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce ASA SHELTON, Esq. as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAR. HENRY T. REID, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We are authorized to announce MAR. MATTHEW ALLEN, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

We take pleasure again in acknowledging the receipt of public documents under the franks of the Hon. F. G. McConnel, and the Hon. Reuben Chapman. We return our thanks to the gentlemen and trust we shall receive a continuance of such favors.

It is the policy of the Whig party during the present presidential canvass to have out candidates for the legislature in every County in the state, if possible, merely for the advancement of the party. It is through their candidates for the state legislature, that they expect to procure the advocacy of their party doctrines in every nook and corner of the land. Hence it is that whig candidates are brought out for the legislature even in counties where the democratic majority precludes the possibility of their election. In accordance with this policy the whigs of Cherokee have as we learn from the Gladiators, held a political meeting, and selected two gentlemen as their candidates, the one for the senate, and the other for the House of Representatives. Thomas B. Cooper, Esq. has been appointed a candidate for the lower House; and S. S. Hinton, Esq. the candidate for the Senate. These two gentlemen are lawyers, men of very respectable political information, and will be the most effective men on the stump, that the whig party of Cherokee could afford.—We can conceive of but one object which could have prompted the selection of those two gentlemen as candidates, and that is to endeavor to prop up the fallen fortunes of whiggery in Cherokee. The efforts of those gentlemen, the firmness of the people of that county convinces us will be in vain. If they had been nominated under other circumstances, the number of their personal friends and their merits as men might have justified the expectation of their election.—The people will sometimes forget party politics, if permitted to do so, and look at the merits of the candidates, and not of his political opinions, but in this instance the privilege of forgetting the party issue has been denied to the people. The whigs have held a writte meeting, and have appointed Messrs. Hinton and Cooper. Whig candidates.—The whigs thus holding writte meetings and bringing out whig candidates invite the people to make the party issue.—They thereby say to the people we nominate our candidates as whigs, we want them to run as whigs, and if elected, we expect them to be elected as whigs.—If the claims

of those gentlemen were based upon their talents, their previous services, their integrity, their ability, to represent the people on subjects of state policy, they might hope to be elected; but when their political friends hoist the whig flag, and say virtually, we want our candidates elected because they are whigs, the Democrats of Cherokee ought not, cannot, and will not vote for them. We have not as yet seen the nomination of this nomination, with which they have been honored, and we trust, under existing circumstances that neither will accept.—In doing so they will merely make themselves tools of a party, without the possibility of an election.—We are not in the habit of interfering in the affairs of adjoining counties, but when men come out and hold themselves out to the world as whig candidates, and seem to seek an election upon the merits of the whig party, we as the editor of a Democratic paper conceive it our duty as well as our right to speak out.

Since the issuance of our last number we have received the letters of Mr. Clay and Mr. Van Buren, containing the opinions of those distinguished gentlemen upon the important, interesting, and exciting subject of the re-annexation of Texas to the Union. They both declare themselves in language, explicit and unequivocal, opposed to the immediate re-annexation of that country to the Union. In this number we publish Mr. Clay's letter, and invite the attention of our readers particularly to it: It is an important document, upon an important subject, from the pen of one whose position gives an importance to his every act and every opinion. LET ALL READ IT. The publication of Mr. Van Buren's letter, which is very lengthy, is postponed in consequence of the press of matter until next week, when we will publish it entire.

The publication of Mr. Van Buren's letter next week will show our readers, that his position with reference to the Texas question does not accord with the opinions which we have already expressed, and which we believe are entertained in common with us by the great mass of Southern voters.

In a great contest for the presidency, in which the doctrines of the democratic party are put in issue before the American people, no question of minor importance should be permitted to distract or divide the party, upon whom rests the duty of maintaining the republican creed, nor should a difference of opinion upon questions of temporary or slight importance divert the support of any part of the democratic party or press from the individual designated by public opinion, as the probable candidate of that party for the presidency; but there is too much of principle—too much of generous sympathy, for our chivalrous, and gallant, but oppressed and unfortunate brethren of Texas—and too much of national pride and interest, involved in this subject and compelling us by an irresistible influence to favor the application now made by Texas for an association with the States of this Republic, to be entirely sacrificed in the selection of a President, who in all human probability will be called upon to act on this very subject. Mr. Van Buren admits both the expediency and constitutionality of this measure, whenever, and as soon as it can be, accomplished without the injustice towards Mexico, with which he thinks its accomplishment at the present time must be attended. He seems also to anticipate a rapidly approaching state of things, when justice towards Mexico will cease to demand its further postponement. While these qualifications, accompanying the expression of his opinion adverse to the immediate re-annexation of Texas, mitigate the objections to his position, and reconcile us to his support for the presidency, (should he be the chosen candidate of the democratic party,) and also render him a hundred fold less obnoxious on the same subject than Mr. Clay: yet we would prefer a candidate for President, who, like Mr. Van Buren, is indisputably right upon all the ancient and well defined democratic doctrines, and at the same time accords fully with the friends of Texas in their solicitude for its immediate annexation to the Union.

It will be seen that the friends of the annexation of Texas are holding public meetings in almost every part of the state for the purpose of giving expression to their feelings and opinions on that subject.—Why may we not have such a meeting in Jacksonville? Surely the people of Jacksonville and its vicinity do not feel less interest on this subject than their neighbors. We suggest next Friday as a suitable time for holding such a meeting—the more suitable on account of its being the battalion Muster day.

It has been suggested by the friends of Annexation, that there ought to be a meeting held in this place, for the purpose of discussing this all absorbing question. Meetings have been held in almost every part of the State; and as this is a new and important question, it cannot be too fully canvassed.—*Wetumpka Argus.*

MR. CLAY'S LETTER.

LEIGH, APRIL 12, 1844.

To the Editor of the Jacksonville Republican.
GENTLEMEN: Subsequent to my departure from Ashland, in December last, I received various communications from popular assemblies and private individuals requesting an expression of my opinion upon the question of the annexation of Texas to the United States. I have forborne to reply to them, because it was not very novel to do so, and for other reasons. I did not think it proper, unnecessarily, to introduce a new element among the other exciting subjects which agitate and engross the public mind. The rejection of the overture of Texas, some years ago, to become annexed to the United States, had met with general acquiescence. Nothing had since occurred materially to vary the question. I had seen no evidence of a desire being entertained, on the part of any considerable portion of the American people, that Texas should become an integral part of the United States. During my sojourn in New Orleans, I had, indeed, been greatly surprised, by information which I received from Texas, that, in the course of last fall, a voluntary overture had proceeded from the executive of the United States to the authorities of Texas to conclude a treaty of annexation; and that, in order to overcome the repugnance felt by any of them to a negotiation on the subject, strong, and, as I believed, erroneous representations had been made to them of a state of opinion in the Senate of the United States favorable to the ratification of such a treaty. According to these representations, it had been ascertained that a number of senators, varying from thirty-five to forty-two, were ready to sanction such a treaty. I was aware, too, that holders of Texas lands and Texas scrip, and speculators in them, were actively engaged in promoting the object of annexation. Still, I did not believe that any executive of the United States would venture upon so grave and momentous a proceeding, not only without any general manifestation of public opinion in favor of it, but in direct opposition to strong and decided expressions of public disapprobation. But it appears that I was mistaken. To the astonishment of the whole nation, we are now informed that a treaty of annexation has been actually concluded, and is to be submitted to the Senate for its consideration. The motives for my silence, therefore, no longer remain, and I feel it to be my duty to present an exposition of my views and opinions upon the question, for what they may be worth, to the public consideration. I adopt this method as being more convenient than several replies to the respective communications which I have received.

I regret that I have not the advantage of a view of the treaty itself, so as to enable me to adapt an expression of my opinion to the actual conditions and stipulations which it contains. Not possessing that opportunity, I am constrained to treat the question according to what I presume to be the terms of the treaty. If, without the loss of national character, without the hazard of foreign war, with the general concurrence of the nation, without any danger to the integrity of the Union, and without giving an unreasonable price for Texas, the question of annexation were presented, it would appear in quite a different light from that in which, I apprehend, it is now to be regarded.

The United States acquired a title to Texas, extending, as I believe, to the Rio del Norte, by the treaty of Louisiana. They ceded and relinquished that title to Spain by the treaty of 1819, by which the Sabine was substituted for the Rio del Norte as our western boundary. The treaty was negotiated under the administration of Mr. Monroe, and with the concurrence of his cabinet, of which Messrs. Crawford, Calhoun, and Wirt, (being a majority, all southern gentlemen,) composed a part. When the treaty was laid before the House of Representatives, being a member of that body, I expressed the opinion, which I then entertained, and still hold, that Texas was sacrificed to the acquisition of Florida. We wanted Florida; but I thought it must, from its position, inevitably fall into our possession; that the point of a few years, sooner or later, was of no sort of consequence, and that in giving five millions of dollars and Texas for it, we gave more than a just equivalent. But, if we made a great sacrifice in the surrender of Texas, we ought to take care not to make too great a sacrifice in the attempt to re-acquire it.

My opinions of the inexpediency of the treaty of 1819 did not prevail. The country and Congress were satisfied with it; appropriations were made to carry it into effect; the line of the Sabine was recognized by us as our boundary, in negotiations both with Spain and Mexico, after Mexico became independent; and measures have been in actual progress to mark the line, from the Sabine to Red river, and thence to the Pacific ocean. We have thus fairly alienated our title to Texas, by solemn national compacts, to the fulfillment of which we stand bound by good faith and national honor. It is, therefore, perfectly idle and ridiculous, if not dishonorable, to talk of resuming our title to Texas, as if we had never parted with it. We can no more do that than Spain can resume Florida, France Louisiana, or Great Britain the thirteen colonies, now composing a part of the United States.

During the administration of Mr. Adams, Mr. Pointsett, minister of the United States at Mexico, was instructed by me, with the President's authority, to propose a repurchase of Texas; but he forbore even to make an overture for that purpose. Upon his return to the United States, he informed me, at New Orleans, that his reason for not making it was, that he knew the purchase was wholly impracticable, and he was persuaded that if he made the overture, it would have no other effect than to aggravate irritations, already existing, upon matters of difference between the two countries.

The treaty which has since transpired in Texas, are well known. She revolted against the government of Mexico, she organized an army, and finally fought and won the memorable battle of San Jacinto, annihilating a Mexican army, and making a captive of the Mexican President. The signal success of that revolution was greatly aided, if not wholly achieved by citizens of the United States who had migrated to Texas. These successors if they could, not only be preserved, but furnished in a manner and to an extent which brought upon us some national reproach in the eyes of an impartial world. And, in my opinion, they imposed on us the obligation of scrupulously avoiding the imputation of having instigated and aided the revolution with the ultimate view of territorial aggrandizement. After the battle of San Jacinto, the United States recognized the independence of Texas, in conformity with the principle and practice which have always prevailed in their councils, of recognizing the government *de facto*, without regarding the question *de jure*. The recognition did not affect or impair the rights of Mexico, or change the relations which existed between her and Texas. She, on the contrary, has preserved all her rights, and has continued to assert, and, as far as I know, yet asserts, her right to reduce Texas to obedience, as a part of the republic of Mexico. According to late intelligence, it is probable she has agreed upon a temporary suspension of hostilities; but, if that has been done, I presume it is with the purpose, upon the termination of the armistice, of renewing the war, and enforcing her rights, as she considers them.

This narrative shows the present actual condition of Texas, so far as I have information about it. If it be correct, Mexico has not abandoned, but perseveres in, the assertion of her rights by actual force of arms, which, if suspended, are intended to be renewed. Under these circumstances, if the government of the United States were to acquire Texas, it would acquire along with it all the incumbrances which Texas is under, and among them the actual or suspended war between Mexico and Texas. Of that consequence there cannot be a doubt. Annexation and war with Mexico are identical. Now, for one, I certainly am not willing to involve this country in a foreign war for the object of acquiring Texas. I know there are those who regard such a war with indifference and as a trifling affair, on account of the weakness of Mexico and her inability to inflict serious injury upon this country. But I do not look upon it thus lightly. I regard all wars as great calamities, to be avoided, if possible, and honorable peace as the wisest and truest policy of this country. What the United States most need are, union, peace, and patience. Nor do I think that the weakness of a power should form a motive, in any case, for inducing us to engage in or to depreciate the evils of war. Honor and good faith and justice are equally due from this country towards the weak as towards the strong. And if an act of injustice were to be perpetrated towards any power, it would be more compatible with the dignity of the nation, and, in my judgment, less dishonorable, to inflict it upon a powerful instead of a weak foreign nation. But are we perfectly sure that we should be free from injury in a state of war with Mexico? Have we any security that countless numbers of foreign vessels, under the authority and flag of Mexico, would not prey upon our defenceless commerce in the Mexican gulf, on the Pacific ocean, and on every other sea and ocean? What commerce, on the other hand, does Mexico offer, as an indemnity for our losses, to the gallantry and enterprise of our countrymen? This view of the subject supposes that the war would be confined to the United States and Mexico as the only belligerents. But have we any certain guaranty that Mexico would obtain no allies among the great European Powers? Suppose any such Powers jealous of our increasing greatness, and disposed to check our growth and cripple us, were to take part in behalf of Mexico in the war, how would the different belligerents present themselves to Christendom and the enlightened world? We have been seriously charged with an inordinate spirit of territorial aggrandizement; and, without admitting the justice of the charge, it must be owned that we have made vast acquisitions of territory within the last forty years. Suppose Great Britain and France, or one of them, were to take part with Mexico, and, by a manifesto, were to proclaim that their objects were to assist a weak and helpless ally to check the spirit of encroachment and ambition of an already overgrown Republic, seeking still further acquisitions of territory, to maintain the independence of Texas, disconnected with the United States, and to prevent the further propagation of slavery from the United States, what would be the effect of such allegations upon the judgment of an impartial and enlightened world?

Assuming that the annexation of Texas is war with Mexico, is it competent to the treaty-making power to plunge this country into war, not only without the concurrence of, but without deigning to consult Congress to which, by the Constitution, belongs exclusively the powers of declaring war. I have hitherto considered the question upon the supposition that the annexation is attempted without the assent of Mexico. If she yields her consent, that would materially affect the foreign aspect of the question; if it did not remove all foreign difficulties. On the assumption of that assent, the question would be confined to the domestic considerations which belong to it, embracing the terms and conditions upon which annexation is proposed. I do not think that Texas ought to be received into the Union, as an integral part of it, in decided opposition to the wishes of a considerable and respectable portion of the Confederacy. I think it far more wise and important to compose and harmonize the present Confed-

eracy, which now exists, than to introduce a new element of discord and distraction into it. In my humble opinion, it should be the constant and earnest endeavor of American statesmen to eradicate prejudice, to cultivate the foster concord, and to produce general contentment among all parts of our Confederacy. And it is wisdom, to me, points to the duty of introducing into the members happy, prosperous, and satisfied with each other, rather than the common sense and with the certainty of deep dissatisfactions. Mr. Jefferson expressed the opinion, and others believed, that it never was in the contemplation of the framers of the Constitution to add foreign territory to the Confederacy, out of which new States were to be formed. The acquisitions of Louisiana and Florida may be defended upon the peculiar ground, of the relation in which they stood to the States of the Union. After they were admitted, we might well pause awhile, people our vast wastes, develop resources, prepare the means of defending what we possess, and augment our strength, power, and greatness. If hereafter further territory should be wanted for an increased population, we need entertain no apprehensions—but that it will be acquired by means it is to be hoped, fair, honorable, and constitutional.

It is useless to disguise that those who espouse and those who oppose the annexation of Texas upon the ground of the influence which it would exert, in the balance of political power between two great sections of the Union. I conceive that no motive for the acquisition of foreign territory would be more unfortunate, or pregnant with more fatal consequences, than that of obtaining it for the purpose of strengthening one part against another part of the common confederacy. Such a principle, put into practical operation, would menace the existence, if it did not certainly sow the seeds of a dissolution of the Union. It would be to proclaim to the world an insatiable and unquenchable thirst for foreign conquest or acquisition of territory. For if to-day Texas be acquired to strengthen one part of the confederacy, to-morrow Canada may be required to add strength to another. And, after that might have been obtained, still other further acquisitions would become necessary to equalize and adjust the balance of political power. Finally in the progress of this spirit of universal dominion, the part of the confederacy which is now weakest, would find itself still weaker from the impossibility in securing new theatres for those peculiar institutions which it is charged with being desirous to extend.

But would Texas, ultimately, really add strength to that which is now considered the weakest part of the confederacy? If my information be correct, it would not. According to that, the territory of Texas is susceptible of a division into five States of convenient size and form. Of these, two only would be adapted to those peculiar institutions to which I have referred, and the other three, lying west and north of San Antonio, being only adapted to farming and grazing purposes, from the nature of their soil, climate, and productions, would not admit of those institutions. In the end, therefore, there would be two slave and three free States probably added to the Union. If this view of the soil and geography of Texas be correct, it might serve to diminish the zeal both of those who oppose and those who are urging annexation.

Should Texas be annexed to the Union, The United States will assume and become responsible for the debt of Texas, be its amount what it may. What it is, I do not know certainly; but the least I have seen it stated at is thirteen millions of dollars. And this responsibility will exist, whether there be a stipulation in the treaty or not, expressly assuming the payment of the debt of Texas. For I suppose it to be undeniable, that, if one nation becomes incorporated in another, all the debts and obligations and incumbrances, and wars of the incorporated nation, become the debts and obligations, and incumbrances and wars of the common nation created by the incorporation.

If any European nation entertain any ambitious designs upon Texas, such as that of colonizing her, or in any way subjugating her, I should regard it as the imperative duty of the government of the United States to oppose to such designs the most firm and determined resistance, to the extent, if necessary, of appealing to arms, to prevent the accomplishment of any such designs. The executive of the United States ought to be informed as to the aims and views of foreign powers with regard to Texas; and I presume that, if there be any of the exceptionable character which I have indicated, the executive will disclose to the co-ordinate departments of the government, if not to the public, the evidence of them. From what I have seen and heard, I believe that Great Britain has recently formally and solemnly disavowed any such aims or purposes—has declared that she is desirous only of the independence of Texas, and that she has no intention to interfere in her domestic institutions. If she has made such disavowal and declaration I presume they are in possession of the executive.

In the future progress of events, it is probably that there will be a voluntary or forcible separation of the British North American possession from the parent country. I am strongly inclined to think that it will be best for the happiness of all parties, that, in that event they should be erected into a separate and independent republic. With the Canadian republic on one side, that of Texas on the other, and the United States, the friend of both, between them, each could advance its own happiness by such constitution, laws, and measures, as were best adapted to its peculiar condition. They would be natural allies, ready, by co-operation, to repel any European or foreign attack upon either. Each would afford a secure refuge to the persecuted and oppressed, driven into exile by either of the others. They would emulate each other in improvements, in free in-

stitution of a self-governed Texas has been adopted. Several important provisions have been made. Although the measure is not perfect, it is a step in the right direction. The measure is not perfect, it is a step in the right direction. The measure is not perfect, it is a step in the right direction.

GREAT DISSENSIONS AMONG THE WHIGS AND TYLERITES.

Our readers are not aware, probably, that there is a great dissension in the camp of the Whigs, in consequence of one of the delegates from that respectable branch of the party, the donkeys, who was chosen at the great meeting at Drummond's. The donkey party, who were chosen at the great meeting at Drummond's, are now in a state of dissension with the Whig party. The donkey party, who were chosen at the great meeting at Drummond's, are now in a state of dissension with the Whig party.

After the meeting at Drummond's, the donkey party, who were chosen at the great meeting at Drummond's, are now in a state of dissension with the Whig party. The donkey party, who were chosen at the great meeting at Drummond's, are now in a state of dissension with the Whig party.

Gentlemen Jackasses: I am aware that the race of national animals to which we belong have been made the subject of laughter and ridicule by idle, insignificant, two-legged beasts, called men, on account of the length of their ears, and the supposed dissonance of their music. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that long ears are no more indicative of ignorance, or stupidity, than long chains or long noses.

Gentlemen Jackasses: I am aware that the race of national animals to which we belong have been made the subject of laughter and ridicule by idle, insignificant, two-legged beasts, called men, on account of the length of their ears, and the supposed dissonance of their music. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that long ears are no more indicative of ignorance, or stupidity, than long chains or long noses.

Gentlemen Jackasses: I am aware that the race of national animals to which we belong have been made the subject of laughter and ridicule by idle, insignificant, two-legged beasts, called men, on account of the length of their ears, and the supposed dissonance of their music. Now, gentlemen, I maintain that long ears are no more indicative of ignorance, or stupidity, than long chains or long noses.

is a public meeting. Pursuant to previous notice in the city papers, a very numerous and respectable assembly of the citizens of the city and county of Mobile, took place at the Theatre on Friday evening, the 3rd May 1844 (the selection of the Court House as the place of meeting having been considered).

DEMOCRATIC MEETING IN GREENE.

RE-ANNEXATION OF TEXAS.—At an adjourned meeting of the democratic party of this county, held in Eutaw on the 15th instant, the resolution, in favor of re-annexing Texas to the United States, were offered by John Erwin, Esq., and after a short but highly interesting address from him advocating the measure, were, on motion of Col John J. Winson, unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That the best interest of the South and the peace and stability of the Union, demand imperiously the annexation of Texas to the United States; and that the measure of power that enabled the United States to relinquish it, will enable them to re-acquire it.

Resolved, That the relinquishment of Texas by the United States to Spain, exhibited a want of regard to the welfare of the United States—an insensibility to their rights and their honor—and was a dangerous and insidious blow aimed at the institutions and the just and necessary influence of the Southern States.

Resolved, That the thanks and gratitude of every Southern man, are pre-eminently due to Senator Walker of Mississippi, for his able letter vindicating the right, policy and expediency of annexing Texas to the United States, and the same are hereby most cordially tendered.

An affectionate eye, like a good horse, cannot be of a bad color.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to the United States, is a measure of great importance, and that the citizens of the city and county of Mobile, are in favor of the same.

CHANCERY RULES.

By the Register of the 39th Dist. Northern Chancery Division for the State of Alabama, held at Jacksonville on Monday April 8th, 1844.

THIS day came the Complainant by Rice and Martin his Solicitors, and it appearing to my satisfaction that one of the Defendants, to-wit: Jesse Duren, (who is over the age of twenty-one years) resides beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, (to-wit: in the State of Mississippi).

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT. SPECIAL TERM, MAY 8th 1844.

ORDERED by the court, that Robert S. Porter, Sheriff of Benton County, be and he is hereby appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased.

JUST received at Alexandria by R. A. M. MILLAN, and at Talladega by JAMES ISBELL, A splendid stock of every variety of New and Beautiful GOODS.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to the United States, is a measure of great importance, and that the citizens of the city and county of Mobile, are in favor of the same.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

Commodity	Unit	Price
Bagging	yd.	17 1/2
Bale rope, northern	lb.	8 1/2
Coffee, Rio	lb.	8 1/2
Green Hays	lb.	13 1/2
Java	lb.	9 1/2
Bacon, Hams	lb.	6 1/2
Sides	lb.	5 1/2
Shoulders	lb.	4 1/2
Butter, Goshen	lb.	12 1/2
Country	lb.	10 1/2
Hoops	lb.	10 1/2
Plough moulds	lb.	7 1/2
Steel, German	lb.	16 1/2
American bl.	lb.	10 1/2
English	lb.	18 1/2
Cast	lb.	6 1/2
Nails, cast	lb.	6 1/2
Wrought	lb.	20 1/2
Rice	lb.	3 1/2
Sugar, loaf	lb.	18 1/2
Jump	lb.	14 1/2
N. Orleans	lb.	7 1/2
Porto Rico	lb.	10 1/2
Salt	sack	\$1 50
Spirits, brandy cog.	gal.	\$1 50
Am.	gal.	45 1/2
Rum, N. E.	gal.	45 1/2
Lafayette	gal.	62 1/2
St. Croix	gal.	\$2 00
Jamaica	gal.	\$1 50
Gin, Holl'd	gal.	\$2 00
American	gal.	60 1/2
Whiskey, to com.	gal.	26 1/2
Brandy, p. ch.	gal.	75 1/2
Wines, Madeira	gal.	\$2 50
Teneriffe	gal.	\$1 25
Sherry	gal.	\$1 75
Sweet Mal.	gal.	60 1/2
Port	gal.	\$2 00
Lisbon	gal.	\$1 00
Claret	gal.	\$2 25
Champagne	gal.	\$8 00
Muscat	gal.	\$5 00
Cordials, assorted	gal.	\$4 50
Champagne cider	gal.	\$4 50
Porter, London	gal.	\$4 00
American	gal.	\$3 00
Soap, yellow	lb.	6 1/2
White	lb.	12 1/2
Glass, 8 x 10	doz.	\$3 50
10 x 12	doz.	\$4 00
Oils, lamp	gall.	\$2 00
Train	gall.	87 1/2
Lined	gall.	\$1 50

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT. SPECIAL TERM, MAY 8th 1844.

ORDERED by the court, that Robert S. Porter, Sheriff of Benton County, be and he is hereby appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY. ORPHANS COURT. SPECIAL TERM, MAY 8th 1844.

ORDERED by the court, that Robert S. Porter, Sheriff of Benton County, be and he is hereby appointed Administrator of the estate of the late Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased.

JUST received at Alexandria by R. A. M. MILLAN, and at Talladega by JAMES ISBELL, A splendid stock of every variety of New and Beautiful GOODS.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to the United States, is a measure of great importance, and that the citizens of the city and county of Mobile, are in favor of the same.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by Asa R. Reid a Bright Bay mare, 6 years old, white spot on the rump, two white spots on each side close to the ears, spot in the forehead, and scar across the loin bone, 14 hands high, has a halt in the right hind leg when walking—appraised at \$20, April 20, 1844.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by David W. Reid, a bay Horse mule six years old, 11 hands high a fresh scar on the left thigh appraised at Twenty dollars. April 22nd, 1844.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by David W. Reid, a bay Horse mule six years old, 11 hands high a fresh scar on the left thigh appraised at Twenty dollars. April 22nd, 1844.

AGUE PILLS. Champion's and Hull's, also Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dispeptic Pills. For sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, April 17, 1844.

B. T. POZE, (LATE OF WETUMPKA.) AS removed to Ashville, N. C. St. Clair Co. Ala. He offers his services to the public in the Practice of Law in the Supreme Court of the State and in the Circuit and Chancery Courts of St. Clair, Shelby, Blount, Cherokee, Benton and Talladega counties. March 13, 1844.

RIFLE GUNS. A fine assortment and extremely low for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, April 17, 1844.

Resolved, That the annexation of Texas to the United States, is a measure of great importance, and that the citizens of the city and county of Mobile, are in favor of the same.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

Commodity	Unit	Price
Bagging	yd.	17 1/2
Bale rope, northern	lb.	8 1/2
Coffee, Rio	lb.	8 1/2
Green Hays	lb.	13 1/2
Java	lb.	9 1/2
Bacon, Hams	lb.	6 1/2
Sides	lb.	5 1/2
Shoulders	lb.	4 1/2
Butter, Goshen	lb.	12 1/2
Country	lb.	10 1/2
Hoops	lb.	10 1/2
Plough moulds	lb.	7 1/2
Steel, German	lb.	16 1/2
American bl.	lb.	10 1/2
English	lb.	18 1/2
Cast	lb.	6 1/2
Nails, cast	lb.	6 1/2
Wrought	lb.	20 1/2
Rice	lb.	3 1/2
Sugar, loaf	lb.	18 1/2
Jump	lb.	14 1/2
N. Orleans	lb.	7 1/2
Porto Rico	lb.	10 1/2
Salt	sack	\$1 50
Spirits, brandy cog.	gal.	\$1 50
Am.	gal.	45 1/2
Rum, N. E.	gal.	45 1/2
Lafayette	gal.	62 1/2
St. Croix	gal.	\$2 00
Jamaica	gal.	\$1 50
Gin, Holl'd	gal.	\$2 00
American	gal.	60 1/2
Whiskey, to com.	gal.	26 1/2
Brandy, p. ch.	gal.	75 1/2
Wines, Madeira	gal.	\$2 50
Teneriffe	gal.	\$1 25
Sherry	gal.	\$1 75
Sweet Mal.	gal.	60 1/2
Port	gal.	\$2 00
Lisbon	gal.	\$1 00
Claret	gal.	\$2 25
Champagne	gal.	\$8 00
Muscat	gal.	\$5 00
Cordials, assorted	gal.	\$4 50
Champagne cider	gal.	\$4 50
Porter, London	gal.	\$4 00
American	gal.	\$3 00
Soap, yellow	lb.	6 1/2
White	lb.	12 1/2
Glass, 8 x 10	doz.	\$3 50
10 x 12	doz.	\$4 00
Oils, lamp	gall.	\$2 00
Train	gall.	87 1/2
Lined	gall.	\$1 50

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by Asa R. Reid a Bright Bay mare, 6 years old, white spot on the rump, two white spots on each side close to the ears, spot in the forehead, and scar across the loin bone, 14 hands high, has a halt in the right hind leg when walking—appraised at \$20, April 20, 1844.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by David W. Reid, a bay Horse mule six years old, 11 hands high a fresh scar on the left thigh appraised at Twenty dollars. April 22nd, 1844.

State of Alabama, BENTON COUNTY. TAKEN UP and posted by David W. Reid, a bay Horse mule six years old, 11 hands high a fresh scar on the left thigh appraised at Twenty dollars. April 22nd, 1844.

AGUE PILLS. Champion's and Hull's, also Anti-Bilious and Anti-Dispeptic Pills. For sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, April 17, 1844.

RIFLE GUNS. A fine assortment and extremely low for sale by HOKE & ABERNATHY, April 17, 1844.

The following is an extract of an April poem from the pen of Willis:
"Take of my violets. I found them where
The liquid south stole o'er them, on a bank
That leant to running water, there's to me
A daintiness about these earthly flowers
That touches me like poetry. They blow
With such a simple loveliness, among
The common herds of pasture, and breathe
Out their lives so unobtrusively, like hears
Whose beatings are too gentle for the world.
I love to go in the capricious days
Of April, and hunt violets, when the rain
Is in the blue cups trembling, and they nod
So gracefully to the kisses of the wind.
It may be deemed too idle, but the young
Read nature like the manuscript of Heaven,
And call the flowers its poetry."

THE LAMENT OF THE DISCARDED.

Refused again! I really feel
Exceedingly distressed!
No soothing potion now can heal
The anguish of my breast.
It is a shame, upon my word,
To see another thus preferred,
And with her beauties blest,
While I am jilted, flung, refused,
Disdained, rejected, scorned, abused.

It is ungrateful, though indeed,
This cruelty to me—
For I have been her friend in need,
When no one else would be.
I've taken her to parties—balls—
Assemblies—I've made morning calls—
I've even gone to tea;
I've been from autumn until spring
A dangle at her apron-string.

I've wandered with her many a night
Along the dewy sward,
When Dian from her cloudless height
A mellow radiance pour'd.
I've made her presents—rings and roses,
Perfumes, pomatums, pins and poises—
And this is my reward!
To see her thus another's bride,
Myself most rudely cast aside.

'Sdeath, 'tis too much! does she suppose
We men were made to sigh,
And cringe and fawn, and kneel to those
Who cast us coldly by,
And tear our very heart-strings from us?
I'll—sue her for a breach of promise—
I'll lay my damage high—
I'll teach her that these same flirtations
Are quite expensive recreations.

New Mirror.

THE YOUNG MAN'S COURSE.

Isaw him first at the social party. He
took but a single glass of wine, and that,
in compliance with the request of a fair
young lady with whom he conversed. I
saw him next when he supposed he was
unseen, take a glass to satisfy the slight
desire formed by his sordid indulgence—
He thought there was no danger. I saw
him again with those of his own age meet-
ing at night to spend a short time in con-
vivial pleasure; he considered it only in-
nocent amusement. I met him next late
in the evening in the street unable to reach
home I assisted him thither; he looked a-
shamed when we next met. I saw him
reeling in the street, a confused stare was
on his countenance, and words of blasphem-
y was on his tongue. Shame was gone!
N. Y. Mirror.

IMPORTS OF SPECIE.

From a table in Hunt's Merchants Mag-
azine, furnished from the Treasury De-
partment, it appears that the amount of
specie imported into the United States in
the year 1843, was \$23,742,264. Of this
amount, \$17,245,470 where in gold, and
\$6,032,075 in silver. This is greater by
about \$6,000,000, than the imports of any
year since 1811. The amount exported in
1843, was \$3,118,399.

RESULT OF ACCIDENT.

Many of the most important discoveries
in the field of science have been the result
of accident. Two little boys of a specta-
cle-maker in Holland, while their father
was at dinner, chanced to look at a dis-
tant steeple through two eye-glasses, placed
one before another. They found the steeple
brought much nearer the shop windows.
They told their father on his return, and
the circumstances led to a course of experi-
ments, which, ended in the telescope.
Some shipwrecked sailors once collected
some seaweeds on the sand, and made a
fire to warm their shivering fingers and
cook their scanty meal. When the fire
went out, they found that the alkali of the
seaweed had combined with the sand and
formed glass—the basis of all our discov-
eries in astronomy, and absolutely neces-
sary to our enjoyment.

In the days when every astrologer and
every chemist was seeking after the philos-
opher's stone, some monks, carelessly mak-
ing up their materials, by accident invented
gunpowder—which has done so much to
diminish the barbarities of war.
Sir Isaac Newton's most important dis-
coveries concerning light and gravitation,
were the result of accident. His theory
and experiments on light were suggested
by the appearance of a child; and on grav-
itation, by the fall of an apple as he sat in
the orchard. And it was hastily scratch-
ing on a stone a memorandum of some
articles brought him by a washerwoman,
that the idea of lithography first presented
itself to the mind of Senefelder.

Patient.—"Oh, doctor! I have passed such
a dreadful night!"
Doctor.—"Indeed? what is the matter
with you?"
P.—"Oh! I do not know—but I have
seen my grandfather all night!"
D.—"Really, what did you eat before re-
turning to your room?"
P.—"Oh, nothing—nothing at all—only
just a quarter of a meringue."
D.—"Only a quarter of a meringue? Well, to-night you
must have a whole one, and then, possibly,
you may see your grandfather, and
grandmother both."

I will sell on Monday, the 15th day of
July next, to the highest bidder, for cash,
at the court-house door in the town of Jack-
sonville, a tract or parcel of land known &
described as Frac. A, C, & E, township
13, Range 5. Owner unknown. The tract
appraised at four hundred dollars; tax one
dollar and sixty cents.

I will sell on the Monday the 15th day
of July next, to the highest bidder, for cash,
at the court-house door in the town of Jack-
sonville, a tract or parcel of land belonging
to Shorter & Co. to pay the State tax for the
year 1843. The tract is appraised at three
hundred and fifty dollars; tax one dollar and
forty cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15th day of Ju-
ly next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at
the court-house door in the town of Jack-
sonville, a lot in White Plains, known and
described as a half acre lot lying west of
lot No. 22, to pay the State tax for the
year 1843. Owner unknown. The lot is
appraised at twenty-five dollars; tax ten
cents.

I will sell on Monday the 15 day of July
next, to the highest bidder, for cash, at
the court-house door in the town of Jack-
sonville, a tract or parcel of land, known
and described as the east half of section
nine, township fifteen, Range nine, to pay
the State tax for the year 1843. Owner un-
known. The tract is appraised at eight
hundred dollars; tax three dollars and
twenty cents.

L. D. JONES.

Tax Collector Benton County.
Jan. 10, 1844.

DR. JAMES F. EDWARDS,
(Formerly of White Hall, Abbeville, S. C.)
A PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE THIRTEEN YEARS.

TENDERS his professional services to
the citizens of Benton County.
He has located himself near White
Plains, where he may always be
found, unless absent on professional busi-
ness. Feb. 23, 1844.—4t.

HANDS WANTED.

15 OR 20 good able bodied men, ei-
ther black or white, can find con-
stant employment, and liberal wages by
applying at the Iron-Works on Cane Creek
in Benton county.

NOAH GOODE & Co.

March 20, 1844.—7t.
The Gladiator at Cedar Bluff, and the
Jacksonville Republican will please insert
until the 1st May.

Pilgrim's Choice,

A selection of Hymns & Spiritual Songs,
lately compiled from various authors.
BY ELB. DAVID W. ANDREWS.
A few copies of the above entitled work,
neatly bound, have been deposited at this
Office for sale.

Also for sale at the Stores of MESSRS. J.
FORNEY, S. P. HUDSON & CO. and
WOODWARD & PORTER.

BROCKLESBY.

This thoroughly bred race
horse and stallion will stand
the ensuing Spring season,
one part of his time at the
stable of Col. John T. Pope, near Jackson-
ville, another part at Wm. Cunningham's
mill on Chockolocko, and the balance of the
time will be equally divided, between Na-
thaniel Cobb's six miles below the Plains,
and the other at White Plains on the east
side of the mountain. Persons wishing to
raise colts would do well to wait until they
see him in fine order, as I shall undoubtedly
stand him lower than any horse in the
State, pedigree, performances, &c. taken
into consideration; he having run 14 races,
1, 2, and 3 mile heats, and won 6 out of
the 14. I will also say, that if he is
not what I represent him to be, I will not
charge any thing for his services. Fur-
ther particulars will be given in handbills
in due time.

JOHN CLARK.

Jan. 7, 1844.—4t.

FIRE-PROOF WARE-HOUSE.

THE subscriber having seen the neces-
sity, as well as great advantage, in
having a safe and commodious Building
and Cotton Sheds erected in Wetumpka,
has, at great labor and expense, succeeded
in getting ready for the reception of Cotton,
Goods on store, or to be sold on Commission,
a splendid Fire-Proof Ware-
House and Cotton Sheds, where
he proposes to transact a General Receiving,
Forwarding and Commission Business. He
is prepared, also, to advance on all Cotton
in store by Cash, Groceries, or Merchand-
ize—will receive country produce, and
sell the same on Commission.

The Subscriber deems it unnecessary to
remind the public of the comparative safe-
ty in storing with him and only trusts that
he will receive a patronage commensurate
with his superior advantages and his de-
termination to merit the public favors.

WILLIAM H. THOMAS.

Wetumpka, Sept. 10, 1843. Oc. 4. 4m.

JOHN S. REEA, COMMISSION MERCHANT, Mobile, Ala.,

REFER TO
Messrs. Woodward & Porter, Jacksonville.
"A. Crozier & Son, White Plains.
"H. G. & A. R. Barclay, Talladega,
Gen. Wm. B. McClellan,
Maj. Alexander Riddle,
Nov. 22, 1843.—6m.

William B. Martin

AND
R. G. Earle,
Thankful for the patronage heretofore ex-
tended to them individually, would beg
leave to inform their friends and the
public generally that they have associated
in the practice of the Law in the firm
name of MARTIN & EARLE. Profes-
sional business entrusted to their care will
be met with prompt attention, and the
same formerly occupied by Wm. B.
Martin.
Nov. 8, 1843.—1f.

NEW CABINET SHOP.

THE undersigned respectfully informs
his friends and the public generally,
that he has commenced the Cabinet Making
business and opened a shop on the south
side of public square, two doors west of T.
& W. Dohard's Grocery, where he in-
tends to keep on hands Furniture of every
description, made in the most neat and du-
rable style. Orders for any description of
work will be strictly attended to. All
kinds of repairing promptly done, on rea-
sonable terms.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.

N. B. Any quantity of good Cherytree
lumber, scantling and plank, will be pur-
chased and paid for in good furniture. An
Apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business
will be taken, if application be made soon.
One between the ages of 12 & 15 would
be preferred, and to such an one an oppor-
tunity will be afforded to gain a thorough
knowledge of the business.

"THE LADY'S CHOICE." LADY'S WRITING.

A LITERARY & RELIGIOUS MAGAZINE FOR 1844.
("The Lady's Wreath," "Religious and
Literary Gem" and "Lady's Pearl" united.)

REV. CHARLES W. DENISON, EDITOR.
During the short time that the LADY'S WRITING
has been before the public, it has acquired the enviable
reputation of being the best Dollar Lady's Periodical
in the U. S. No Magazine has been more generally
sought after, and more universally admired the past
year, than the Lady's Wreath. Its splendid Steel
Engravings, beautifully colored Flowers, literary merit,
and neat mechanical execution, have made it the
admiration of all. The cheapness and merit of a Dollar
Periodical must be apparent, which issues

MORE STEEL ENGRAVINGS

and has more and better original contributors than could
be a short time since, be claimed by the best.

THREE DOLLAR MAGAZINES.

Contributions have appeared in the Wreath the past
year from such Writers as
H. T. Tuckerman, H. S. Patterson, M. D. Prof. J. H.
Ingman, Keywell Coates, M. D. S. B. Beckett, Rev. F.
A. Clinton, T. Hall Welch, G. Pike, A. W. Noney, A.
W. Noney, A. F. Drinkwater, Jack Gasket, J. Wheeler,
F. H. Duffell, M. F. Wallace, G. Lippard, J. T. Sullivan,
Francis Wharton, Mrs. G. T. Clark, Mrs. M. St. Leon,
Loud, Mrs. Lydia J. P. Howard, Mrs. Mary Howard, Ma-
ria F. Waite, Mary B. Wilson, Miss Rose Newman,
T. G. Spear, Chas. Hamilton, A. J. H. Duganne, J. M. L.
Babcock, Edwin Heriot, G. F. Everett, A. Miller, D.D.
John U. Miller, J. H. Vernon, Charles Beaumont.
In addition to the above we have secured the Edi-
torial services of Rev. C. W. DENISON, long and fa-
vorably known to the readers of our best Periodicals,
and arrangements have been made for contributions to
the Vol. for 1844, from
Mrs. Lydia H. Sigourney, Mrs. Caroline Orne,
Mrs. Jane E. Locke, Mrs. E. H. Newhall, J. G. Whitte-
rev, J. Corpont, W. H. Barleigh, Esq., Rev. E. L. Ma-
gon. Besides articles from these well known writers,
anonymous contributions of superior merit appear
in each number, making the contents of the Wreath equal,
if not superior to any Periodical in the country. In
addition to our STEEL ENGRAVINGS, ALONG WITH
LY, which are given in no Dollar Lady's Magazine but
the Wreath, we shall continue our
Beautifully Colored Flowers,
the most popular series of embellishments ever issued,
our illustrations peculiarly appropriate for the Ladies;
and widely sought after by all lovers of the beautiful.

Language of Flowers.
In the January number will appear the first of a se-
ries of articles on the Language of Flowers, which in
connection with our Floral Engravings will furnish a
complete Flora Laxicon, alone worth a year's sub-
scription.

Musical, by Popular Composers,
will also be published, affording to subscribers in the
country the means of obtaining new music which they
would otherwise be deprived of.
In addition to the above, every thing new and at-
tractive in the literary world will be sought after, to
give interest and novelty to the pages of the Wreath.

TERMS.
One Dollar per annum, invariably in advance.
To Clubs—Three copies one year, . . . \$2 00
Eight copies one year, . . . 5 00
Seventeen copies one year, . . . 10 00
To any one forwarding a club of three we will send a
popular Novel. A club of eight, two Novels. A club
of seventeen, three Novels, gratis.
All remittances must be made free of expense.
Address DREW & SCAMMEL, Publishers,
97 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA. APRIL 17th, 1844.

BE it ordained by the town Council of
Jacksonville, That from and after the
1st of May 1844, it shall be a fineable of-
fence for any person to hitch or tie a horse,
mare, mule or Jack, to any shade tree, fence
or on the side walk within the Corporation
of Jacksonville, of not less than fifty cents
and not more than two dollars—half to the
infirmer. (by authority.)

M. O. LITTEN.

Sec'y of the Town Council of Jack-
sonville.

**R. E. W. McADAMS,
Clock & Watch Maker,**
WOULD respectfully inform his friends
and the public generally, that he con-
tinues the business of repairing Clocks,
Watches, Music-Boxes, and Jewelry.

He is also prepared to Gild Watches,
Pencils. Surgical Instruments, Spectacles
& Thimbles with GOLD, or plate Copper,
Brass, German Silver, and Surgical In-
struments with Silver.

BY A GALVANIC BATTERY—
A new process just discovered. It will pass
the scrutiny of the best judges, and is much
cheaper than any process ever invented.
All work will be done and warranted to suit
the taste.

Specimens can be seen by calling at his
Shop, in JACKSONVILLE, on the West side of
Main Street, nearly opposite the Printing
Office.

Cash required for all work when deliv-
ered.

**JOHN A. FLEMING,
ATTORNEY AT LAW,**
HAVING permanently located himself
at Ashville, St. Clair County, Ala.
will faithfully attend to any business en-
trusted to his care in the Chancery, Circuit
or County Courts of St. Clair, Benton,
Cherokee and Blount.
May 1, 1844.

J. FORNEY,

HAS just received, and is now opening
his usual supply of
**Spring & Summer
GOODS,**

Among which are many articles of
ENTIRELY NEW
Which, together with his former stock
renders his assortment very complete,
les usually enquired for in this mark-
et.

Best New Anchor BOLTING CLOTHS,

6 qrs. from No. 5 to No. 10
JACKSONVILLE, April 10, 1844.

CHEAP GOODS. S. P. HUDSON

Is just receiving a splendid assortment of
**Spring and Summer
GOODS,**

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND PATTERNS,
Consisting of a general assortment of Sta-
ple Goods, Fancy Muslins, Muslin de
Syria, Fig. gro de Swiss, Crap de Swiss,
Adrianople Balzarine and Organd. Mus-
lins—very handsome articles; together with
a general assortment of

Bonnets, Hats, Shoes;
Saddlery, Hardware, Crockeryware;
Books and Stationary.

Also, SAGAR, COFFEE and other Gro-
ceries—and expects to receive in a few
days a superior article of

FACTORY THREAD,
All of which will be sold unusually low
for Cash.
April 16th, 1844.—4t.

NEW GOODS. J. C. BAIRD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORT-
MENT OF
**Staple & Fancy
Dry Goods,**

**GROCERIES,
Hardware & Cutlery,**

Queen's, China and Glassware, Assorted—
Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes.

Their stock embraces every variety of
Spring and Summer Goods, both rich and
rare, of the latest and most fashionable style
of manufacture.

They deem it unnecessary to give a de-
tail of articles, but assure their old custom-
ers and the public generally, that their as-
sortment embraces a sufficient variety to
suit the most fastidious taste, and invite
them to call and examine, confidently be-
lieving that they can be suited both in qual-
ity and price.

JACKSONVILLE, April 17, 1844.—1f.

ALSO, J. C. BAIRD & Bro.

HAVE A LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK OF
Fresh Goods,

At Chambersville, Goshen P. O. Benton
County, Ala.
Ap'l 24, 1844.

YOUNG & NISBET

ARE now receiving and opening a
Stock of **Goods**, selected to suit the
season and the times. We bought our
Goods to sell: Call—examine—price and
buy.
April 10, 1844.—4t.

TAXES! TAXES!!

THE undersigned has commenced assess-
ing and collecting the town tax within the
corporate limits of Jacksonville. He wish-
es all persons liable to pay tax to prepare
themselves to settle without delay, when
called on, as he is not bound to go round
but once. JOSIAH W. WILSON,
Ap'l 10, 1844. Marshal.

New Grocery Store.

AND
CONFECTIONARY.

THE undersigned respectfully informs
the public that he has opened a fresh
supply of

FAMILY GROCERIES,

in the new building south of the square and
next door to the residence of J. Forney,
consisting in part of Coffee, Sugar, Molasses,
Cheese, Raisins, Cigars, Tobacco, Can-
dies, Powder, Lead, &c. &c.

JAMES H. ALEXANDER.
April 17, 1844.—4t.

NOTICE.

BY virtue of an execution issued from
the Circuit Court of Benton County,
and to me directed, I will expose to public
sale to the highest bidder for cash, before
the court house door in the Town of Jack-
sonville, on the first Monday in June next,
the following land, to-wit:

The west half of the south-east quarter
of Section three, Township (15) Range (7),
also west half of the north-east quarter of
Section three, Township (15), Range (7),
levied on as the property of James Cox to
satisfy said execution in my hands in fa-
vor of Alexander Fame, use of George W.
Sartin.

R. S. PORTER, Sh'ff.
By W. J. WILLIS, D. Sh'ff.
May 1, 1844.—5t.

Administrators Notice.

Letters of administration on the estate of
John W. Butler, deceased, late of the
County of St. Clair, having been granted
to the undersigned, by the Judge of the coun-
ty court, on the 1st Monday in April 1844.
All persons indebted to said estate are re-
quested to make payment; and all persons
having claims against said estate, are re-
quested to present them within the time pre-
scribed by law, or they will be barred.

JAMES H. MEANES, Adm.
Ashville, St. Clair co. Ala.
April 17th, 1844.

CASTINGS.

Consisting of **Pots, Ovens, Skil-
lets, Pans, Wash Kettles,
Ardrons, &c. &c.** for sale at
the Store of
HOKE & ABERNATHY.
April 17, 1844.

Ruled Writing Paper
For sale at this Office, at very reduced
prices.

Jacksonville Republican

Vol. 8, No. 19.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 22, 1884.

Whole No. 384.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY

J. E. GRANT,

At \$2.50 in advance, or \$1.00 at the end of the year, for a subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor.

A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next year.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 10 lines or less, for the first insertion, and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 10 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c.

Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates.

Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be charged on all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until forbidden and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months.

For announcing candidates \$3.00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

Postage must be paid on all letters addressed to the Editor or business.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MARCH 27TH, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: Under the belief that it is the right of every free citizen, in a free government, to know the opinions of those who aspire to public station, upon great public questions, as one of your warmest supporters in 1836 and 1840, and as an unpledged delegate to the Baltimore convention, I desire particularly to know your opinions as to the constitutionality and expediency of immediately annexing Texas to the United States, so soon as the consent of Texas may be had to such annexation.

The letters of Mr. Webster and General Jackson on this subject—the refusal of the legislature of Kentucky to pass approbatory resolutions—the votes taken in the legislatures of Pennsylvania, New York, and, as I am just informed, Maine—and the impression that Mr. Clay will oppose the annexation—give great importance to your opinions.

It is believed that a full and frank declaration from you, favorable to this great object, will be of great service to the cause, at a moment so critical of its destiny; and should you recognize my right to inquire, and your duty to answer, I shall be greatly obliged to you for a letter setting forth your opinions—promising that, if it be favorable to annexation, I will, on account of the great effect it must have on the issue of this question, give it to early publicity; and if otherwise, that I will publish it only in time that your opinions may be fully known before the action of the Baltimore convention; unless you require its immediate publication—in which event I will also comply with your request.

Pardon me for suggesting that, should your opinions be favorable to annexation, the weight and influence of those opinions will be doubly enhanced in the estimation of all true friends of the measure, by the earliest possible public avowal of them before the country.

I am, sir, with great respect,
Truly your friend and ob't servant,
W. H. HAMMET.

Hon. M. VAN BUREN.

Lindenwald, New York.

LINDENWALD, April 20, 1884.

MY DEAR SIR: Your letter of the 27th of March last was duly received.

Acting as an unpledged delegate to the Baltimore convention, you ask my opinion in regard to the constitutionality and expediency of an immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, or as soon as the assent of Texas may be had to such annexation. Upon the receipt of your letter, I caused you to be forthwith informed that your request should be complied with in all full seasons for the convention. This promise I shall now perform. But, lest my motives in making a public avowal of my opinions, whilst a negotiation is supposed to be pending, should be misconstrued, I shall send this to a friend who will delay its delivery as long as that can be done consistently with a faithful compliance with the requirements of your letter, and the general objects for which it was written.

You by no means overrate the importance of the subject upon which you have pleased to address me. It is not only a question of intense interest to every part of the country, but is unhappily also one in regard to which we may not promise ourselves that unanimity in opinions which is so important when great national questions like this are to be decided. That those which I am about to express will, in at least one important particular, differ from that of many friends, political and personal, whose judgments and purity of views I hold in high & habitual respect, I can well imagine; and it is quite evident, from the tenor of your letter, that they will not in all respects correspond with your own. If, however, such of my fellow-citizens as are neither influenced by prejudices, nor warped by self-interest, concede to my opinions the merit of having been formed under views directed to the preservation and advancement of the honor and best interests of our common country, as a whole, and expressed with a sincerity which has, overlooked, as far as our feeble nature will permit us to do, all personal considerations, my most favorable anticipations will be realized.

It has already been made my duty to call officially on at least two several occasions, but in different forms, upon the subject-matter to which your questions have reference.

Having charge of the Department of State in 1829, I prepared, by direction of the President, instructions to our minister at Mexico, by which he was directed to open without delay, a negotiation with the Mexican government for the purchase of the greater part of the then province of Texas, and by which he was likewise authorized to insert in the treaty a provision similar to that in the Louisiana and Florida treaties, for the incorporation of the inhabitants of Texas into the Union as soon as it could be done consistently with the principles of the federal constitution. The reason in favor of this measure I stated at large in that document.

In taking this step, the administration of President Jackson renewed (but, as was supposed, under more favorable circumstances) an attempt to accomplish the same object which had been made by its immediate predecessors. Instructions, similar in their general object, had, in the second year of the latter administration, been sent from the Department of State to the same American minister at Mexico. I am not aware that there were any material differences between them, other than that those of 1827 proposed an acquisition of territory as far west as the Rio del Norte—being, I believe, the extreme western boundary of Texas—Whilst thecession asked for by President Jackson extended only as far west as the center of the Desert or Grand Prairie, which lies east of the river Nueces; and that, for the former, the payment of one million of dollars was authorized, whilst, by the administration of President Jackson, the American minister was permitted to go as high as four, and, if indispensable, five millions. Both authorized agreements for smaller portions of territory, and the payments were modified accordingly. In respect to the proposed stipulation for the ultimate incorporation of the inhabitants into the Union, both instructions were identical.

In August, 1837, a proposition was received at the department of State, from the Texan minister at Washington, proposing a negotiation for the annexation of Texas to the United States. This was the first time the question of the annexation of a foreign independent State had ever been presented to this government. In deciding upon the disposition that ought to be made of it, I did not find it necessary to consider the question of constitutional power, nor the manner in which the object should be accomplished, if deemed expedient and proper. Both these points were therefore, in terms, passed over in the reply of the Secretary of State to the Texan minister, as subjects, the consideration of which had not been entered upon by the executive.

The first of these—viz: constitutional power—is now presented by your inquiries; not, however, in precisely the same form. Then the application was for the immediate admission of Texas into the Union as an independent State; your question looks only to its annexation as part of the territory of the United States. There is no express power given to any department of the government to purchase territory except for the objects specified in the constitution, viz: for arsenals, &c.; but the power has, on several very important occasions, been regarded as embraced in the treaty-making power; and territories have been so annexed with a view and under engagements for their ultimate admission into the Union as States. If there be nothing in the situation or condition of the Territory of Texas, which would render its admission hereafter into the Union as a new State improper, I cannot perceive any objection, on constitutional grounds, to its annexation as a territory. In speaking of the right to admit new States, I must of course be understood as referring to the power of Congress. The executive and Senate, may, as I already observed by the exercise of the treaty-making power, acquire territory; but new States can only be admitted by congress; and the sole authority over the subject, which is given to it by the constitution, is contained in the following provision, viz: "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union." The only restrictions imposed upon this general power are 1st: That no new States shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State; nor, 2dly, "Any State formed by the junction of two or more States, without the consent of the legislatures concerned, as well as of Congress"—restrictions which have no bearing upon the present question. The matter, therefore, stands as it would do if the constitution said "new States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union," without addition or restriction. That these words, taken by themselves, are broad enough to authorize the admission of the Territory of Texas, cannot, I think, be well doubted; nor do I perceive upon what principle we can set up limitations to a power so unqualifiedly recognised by the constitution in the plain simple words I have quoted, & with which no other provision of that instrument conflicts in the slightest degree. But with no other guides than our own discretion, we assume limitations upon a power so general, we are at least bound to give to them some intelligible and definite character. The most natural, and indeed the only one of that nature which has been suggested and which was presented by Mr. Jefferson whilst he entertained doubts in respect to the constitutional power to admit Louisiana, is, that the new States to be admitted must be formed out of territory, not foreign

but which constituted a part of the United States, at the declaration of independence, or the adoption of the constitution. So far from their being any thing in the language of the constitution, or to be found in the extraneous and contemporaneous circumstances which preceded and attended its adoption, to show that such was the intention of its framers, they are, in my judgment, all strongly the other way. In the first place, the articles of confederation, under which the Union was originally formed, and which gave place to the present constitution, looked directly to a broader extension of the confederacy. It contained a provision that "Canada, according to the confederation, and joining in the measure of the United States, shall be admitted into, and entitled to all the advantages of, this Union; but no other colony shall be admitted into the same, unless such admission be agreed to by nine States." The practicability, as well as expediency, of making Canada a member of Union, did certainly, to some extent at least, occupy the minds of our public men, as well before the close of the revolution, as between that event and the formation of the new constitution. This is, however, only a link in the chain of evidence, to make probable what subsequent events make certain, that the framers of the constitution had their eyes upon this very question, when this section was finally settled. That part of the constitution, as appears by the journal of the proceedings of the convention, was presented, in a variety of forms before it assumed the shape in which it was finally adopted.

In the resolution offered by Mr. Edmund Randolph, as a basis for the new constitution, and which contained the first proposition of that character which were submitted to it, the power in question was described as follows, viz: that provision ought to be made for the admission of States "lawfully arising within the limits of the United States, whether arising from a voluntary junction of government or otherwise, with the consent of a number of voices in the legislature, less than the whole." In Mr. Charles Pinkney's draft, it was proposed that "the legislature shall have power to admit new States into the Union, on the same terms with the original States, provided two thirds of the members present in both Houses agree"—leaving out the clause in respect to the character of the territory. Mr. Randolph's proposition, containing the restriction confining the power to States "lawfully arising within the limits of the United States," was at one time adopted in Committee of the Whole, and, in that stage, referred with others to the committee of detail. In a draft of a constitution, reported that committee, the article upon this subject contained the following propositions: 1st. That new States, lawfully constituted or established within the limits of the United States, might be admitted by the legislature in this government. 2d. That to such admission, the consent of two thirds of the members present in each House should be necessary. 3d. That if a new State should arise within the limits of any of the present States, the consent of the legislature of such States should also be necessary to its admission. 4th. That if the admission was consented to, the new States should be admitted on the same terms with the original States; and 5th. That the legislature might make conditions with the new States concerning the public debt then subsisting. The 2d, 4th and 5th clauses were stricken out by the votes of the convention; and after that had been done, the following was adopted as a substitute for the whole, viz: "New States may be admitted by the legislature into the Union, but no new State shall be erected within the limits of any of the present States, without the consent of the legislature of such State, as well as of the general legislature"—leaving out that part of the first clause which related to the domestic character of the territory; and this substitute was subsequently revised and amended, so as to make it conform in its phraseology to the section as it now stands in the constitution. These proceedings show that the proposition to restrict the power to admit new States to the territory, within the original limits of the United States, was distinctly before the convention, once adopted by it, and finally rejected in favor of a clause making the power in this respect general: Whatever differences of opinion may exist as to the propriety of referring to extraneous matter to influence the construction of the constitution where its language is explicit, there can certainly be no objections to a resort to such aids to test the correctness of inferences, having no other basis than supposed improbabilities. I have not, therefore, been able to bring my mind to any other satisfactory conclusion than that it was the intention of the convention to give the power of admitting new States to Congress, with no other limitations than those which are specified in that instrument. The language employed, the specifications of certain restrictions, the adoption and subsequent exclusion of that which is now referred to, together with the subsequent and continued action of the new government, all seem to combine to render this interpretation of the constitution the true one. Propositions for annexation can certainly be imagined of a character so unwise and imprudent as to strike the minds of all with repugnance. But if we look over the conceded powers of Congress, we shall also find many others, the abuse of which might involve, to an equally great extent, the well-being of the republic, and

against which abuse the constitution has provided no other safeguards than the responsibilities to their constituents and to the laws of the land, of those whose sanction is necessary to the validity of an act of Congress. Nor is it very unreasonable to suppose that those who based their government upon the great principle that it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it, and to institute new ones, in such forms as they may think most likely to effect their safety and happiness, should feel themselves secure in trusting to their representatives in the House in the Senate, and in the executive chair, the right to admit new members into the confederacy, with no other restrictions than those which they have thought proper to specify. It was under this view of the constitution that the purchase of Louisiana in 1803, only fifteen years after the adoption of the constitution, promising the incorporation of the ceded territory into the Union, and the admission, as soon as possible, of the inhabitants to the enjoyment of all the rights, advantages, and immunities of citizens of the United States, was ratified, confirmed, and finally executed by every branch of the federal government whose co-operation is required by the constitution. It is true that Mr. Jefferson, in the interval between the negotiation and submission of the treaty to the Senate, threw out the opinion that the constitution had made no provision for our holding foreign territory, nor for incorporating for States into the Union. The fact of his approving the treaty, and the laws necessary to its execution, must, however, be regarded as conclusive proof that upon looking further into the matter, his opinion was changed. The attempt to convince him of his error was made by his friend, Governor Nicholas, as appears by Mr. Jefferson's letter to him; and I have little doubt that, if his letters to Breckinridge and Nicholas had been published in his life-time, or his attention been in any other way directed to their contents, he would, from his habitual care in such matters have avowed the change, and explained the grounds on which it was based. It is equally true that the acceptance of the cession, as well as the admission of the State, became party questions, and were contested with partisan warmth. Of the vital importance of that great acquisition to the safety, prosperity, and honor of the whole Union, there can, however, now be no diversity of opinion. But the councils of the nation, in the course of time, ceased to be at all divided upon the question of constitutional power to accept a cession of foreign territory, with a view to its ultimate admission into the Union. In 1819 the Spanish treaty for the cession of East and West Florida, containing the usual stipulation for ultimate incorporation into the Union, was ratified; and, upon the call of the names of the senators present, it appeared that every one voted for the ratification. Upon the question of constitutional power, so far as that case went, the Senate of the United States had, therefore, become unanimous.

Certainly no remarks are necessary to show that there can be no possible difference predicted in the constitutional question by the relative position of the territory comprising Louisiana, the Floridas, and Texas, in respect to the old United States. I have gone thus fully and minutely into this matter, as well from a deep sense of the vast importance of the question, as from a sincere desire to satisfy those of my friends who may differ from me on this point, and whose opinions I hold in the highest respect that I have not yielded my assent hastily or unduly to the views I have here taken of the subject.

Having thus given you my views upon the constitutional question, I will, with the same frankness, answer the remaining portion of your inquiries, viz: the expediency of immediately annexing Texas to the United States, or so soon as her consent to such annexation may be obtained.

I have already referred to an application for the accomplishment of the same object that was made to this government by Texas, whilst I was President. The history of the Texan revolution, and the then condition of that republic, as well as the probable advantages to result to both from the proposed annexation, were placed before us in an elaborate and able communication. It can scarcely be necessary to say that the application was considered with that attention and care which were due to so grave a proposition, and under the full influence of feelings of sincere solicitude for the prosperity and permanent welfare of a young & neighboring State, whose independence we had been the first to acknowledge—feelings which constitute, and I sincerely hope, ever will constitute, the prevailing sentiment of the people of the United States. In coming to the decision which it became my duty to make, I was aided, in addition to the other members of my cabinet, by the counsel and constitutional advice of two distinguished citizens of your own section of the Union, the first order of intellect, great experience in public affairs, and whose devotion to their own, as well as every other section of the Union, was above all question. The result of our united opinions was announced to the Texan minister, Gen. Hunt, in a communication from the late Mr. Forsyth, the substance of which I cannot better express than by incorporating one or two brief extracts from it in this letter. Upon the general subject, my own views, as well as those of my cabinet, were thus stated:

"So long as Texas shall remain at war, while the United States are at peace with her adversary, the proposition of the Texan minister plenipotentiary necessarily involves the question of war with that adversary. The United States are bound to Mexico by a treaty of amity and commerce, which will be scrupulously observed on their part so long as it can be reasonably hoped that Mexico will perform her duties, and respect our rights under it. The United States might justly be suspected of a disregard of the friendly purposes of the compact, if the overture of General Hunt were to be even resorted to for future consideration, as this would imply a disposition on our part to espouse the quarrel of Texas with Mexico, a disposition wholly at variance with the spirit of the treaty, with the uniform policy and the obvious welfare of the United States.

"The inducements mentioned by Gen. Hunt for the United States to annex Texas to their territory, are duly appreciated; but, powerful and weighty they as certainly are, they are light when opposed in the scale of reason to treaty obligations, and respect for that integrity of character by which the United States have sought to distinguish themselves since the establishment of their right to claim a place in the great family of nations."

The intimation in General Hunt's letter that Texas might be induced to extend commercial advantages to other nations to the prejudice of the United States, was thus noticed: "It is presumed, however, that the motives by which Texas has been governed in making this overture, will have equal force in impelling her to preserve, as an independent power, the most liberal commercial relations with the United States. Such a disposition will be cheerfully met, in a corresponding spirit, by this government. If the answer which the undersigned has been directed to give to the proposition of General Hunt should unfortunately work such a change in the sentiments of that government as to induce an attempt to extend commercial relations elsewhere, upon terms prejudicial to the United States, this government will be consoled by the rectitude of its intentions, and a certainty that, although the hazard of transient losses may be incurred by rigid adherence to just principles, no lasting prosperity can be secured when they are disregarded."

That these views were not altogether satisfactory to General Hunt, nor probably to his government, has been seen. But I think I may safely say that seldom, if ever, has the decision, by this government, of a question of equal magnitude, been more decidedly or more unanimously approved by the people of the United States. The correspondence was, very soon after it took place, communicated to Congress, and although the public mind was at the time in a state of the highest excitement, and the administration daily assailed through every avenue by which it was deemed approachable, I am yet to see the first sentence of complaint upon that point, in any quarter of the Union. Even a resolution offered in the Senate declaring annexation, "when ever it could be effected consistently with the public faith and treaty stipulations of the United States, desirable," was ordered to be laid upon the table; and a similar disposition was made in the House of the papers upon the subject, which had been referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that committee discharged from the further consideration of the matter, upon its own application. Nor were the friendly relations then existing between that republic and the United States—to its honor be it said—in any perceptible degree impaired by this decision.

Standing in this position before the country, it becomes my duty to consider whether either the nature of the question, or the circumstances of the case, have so far changed as to justify me in now advising a policy from which I then, in the most solemn form, dissented.

In giving to you, and through you to the public, the result of a very careful and dispassionate examination of this grave question, I should neither do justice to yourself, to the patriotic State which you, in conjunction with others, are to represent in the convention, to the people of the United States, nor to my own position, if I failed to accompany it with a brief exposition of the grounds upon which I have proceeded. It is in that way only that justice can be done to my intentions; and that is all I desire. The annexation of the territory and the consequent assumption by us of a responsibility to protect and defend its inhabitants, would, in respect to the consideration to which I am about to refer, stand upon the same footing with that of its admission as a State. The recognition of Texas as an independent State, was a measure which received, in various and appropriate forms, the sanction of every department of the government, whose co-operation was necessary to its validity, & had my hearty concurrence. From this act of our government, just and proper in all respects as it was, an inference has, however, been drawn, and brought to bear upon the present question, not only very far beyond its real bearing, but by which its true character is entirely reversed. Many persons who enter upon the consideration of the subject with the purest intentions, and are incapable of knowingly giving a false interpretation to any thing connected with it, take it for granted that the

United States, in recognizing the independence of Texas, declared to the world, not only that she was independent in fact, but also that she was such of right. Acting upon this erroneous construction, they very naturally conclude, that, having gone thus far, having examined into and passed, not only upon the existence of her independence, but also upon her right to its enjoyment, it is now (and more especially after the lapse of several years) too late to hesitate upon the question of annexation on the ground of any existing controversy upon those points. The fallacy of this reasoning will be apparent when it is considered that the usage of nations to acknowledge the government, *de facto*, of every country, was established for the express purpose of avoiding all enquiry into or the expression of any opinion upon the question of right between the contending parties. They acknowledge no other power in any country than that which is in fact supreme. They cannot inquire beyond that point without interfering with the internal concerns of other nations—a practice which all disclaim, and a disclaimer which has been our invariable usage not only to make, but to enforce with scrupulous fidelity. To recognize the independence of the government *de facto*, is also a matter of state necessity; for without it, neither commercial nor diplomatic intercourse between any such power and the nations of the world could be carried on with success, and the social interests of mankind require that these should not be arrested by quarrels between contending parties in regard to their respective right to the supreme power. In respect to all beyond this, the laws and usages of nations require the observance of a strict neutrality between the contending parties, as long as the war lasts. It is due, also, from every government to its own citizens, to declare when a revolted colony shall be regarded as an independent nation. Because "it belongs to the government alone to make the declaration," and because, "until it is made, or the parent State relinquishes her claims, courts of justice must consider the ancient state of things as remaining unaltered, and the sovereign power of the parent State over that colony as still subsisting." But nothing can be farther from giving to an act of recognition its true character, than to suppose that it has the slightest bearing upon the rights of the parties; it being, as I have already said, resorted to for the express purpose of avoiding any such construction. Such is not only the law & usage of nations, but such also have been the reiterated avowals of our own government. I do not remember that the recognition of Texan independence gave rise to any correspondence between Mexico and our government; and if it did, I have not the means of stating its character. But the principles upon which all such acts are based, were fully set forth by this government upon the occasion of the recognition of the independence of the Spanish American States. In the message of President Monroe, to the House of Representatives, suggesting the propriety of that recognition, it was expressly declared that, in proposing this measure, it was "not contemplated to change thereby, in the slightest manner, our friendly relations with either of the parties; but to observe in all respects, as heretofore, should the war be continued, the most perfect neutrality between them." The Committee on Foreign Affairs, in their elaborate report upon the subject, say: "our recognition must necessarily be consistent only with the fact on which it is founded, and cannot survive it. While the nations of South America are actually independent, it is simply to speak the truth to acknowledge them to be so. Should Spain, contrary to her avowed principle and acknowledged interest, renew the war for the conquest of South America, we shall, indeed, regret it; but we shall observe, as we have done between the independent parties, an honest and impartial neutrality." The Secretary of State, in defence of the act of recognition, said to the Spanish minister: "This recognition is neither intended to invalidate any right of Spain, nor to affect the employment of any means which she may yet be disposed or enabled to use, with the view of reuniting those provinces to the rest of her dominions." That these avowals were in strict conformity to the true principles of the law of nations, there can be no doubt. They were, at all events, those which this government has solemnly announced as its rule of action in regard to contests between rival parties for the supreme power in foreign States. That the admission of Texas as a member of this confederacy, whilst the contest for the maintenance of the independence she had acquired was still pending, and a consequent assumption of the responsibility of protecting her against invasion, would have been a plain departure from the laws and usages of nations, and a violation of the principles to which we had avowed our adherence in the face of the world, was too clear to be doubted. Thus believing, I had, on the occasion to which I have referred, in the faithful discharge of my duty, just what the people had reposed in me, but one course to pursue; and that was promptly, but respectfully adopted.

I return now to the question. Has the condition of the contest between Texas and Mexico, for the sovereignty of the former, so far changed as to render these principles now inapplicable? What is the attitude now of these two states at this moment occupying towards each? Are they at war, or are they now. We cannot evade this question.

if we would. To enumerate all the circumstances bearing upon it, in a communication like this, would be impracticable, nor is it necessary. In respect to the parties themselves, there would seem to be no misunderstanding upon the subject. Mexico has been incessant in her avowals, as well to our government as to others, of the continuance of the war, and of her determination to prosecute it. How does Texas regard her position in respect to the war with Mexico? Three years subsequent to our recognition of her independence, we find her entering into a stipulation with a foreign power to accept of her mediation to bring about a cessation of hostilities between her and Mexico, engaging to assume a million sterling of the debt due from Mexico to the subjects of that power, if she, through her influence, obtained from Mexico unlimited truce in respect to the war then raging between her and Texas within one month, and a treaty of peace in six. As late as last June, we see a proclamation of the President of Texas, declaring a suspension of hostilities between the two powers during the pendency of negotiations to be entered upon between them, issued on the supposition that a similar proclamation would be issued by Mexico; and actual hostilities are now only suspended by an armistice to be continued for a specified and short period, for the sake of negotiation. Nor are our own views upon the point less explicit. In the published letter of the late Secretary of State, to the Mexican Minister at Washington, written in December last, he says: "Nearly eight years have elapsed since Texas declared her independence. During all that time Mexico has asserted her right of jurisdiction and dominion over that country, and has endeavored to enforce it by arms." In the President's message to Congress, it is stated "That the war which has existed for so long a time between Mexico and Texas, has, since the battle of San Jacinto, consisted for the most part of predatory incursions, which, while they have been attended with much of suffering to individuals, and kept the borders of the two countries in a state of constant alarm, have failed to approach to any definite result." And after commenting with much truth upon the insufficiency of the armistices which Mexico has fitted out for the subject of Texas—on the length of time which has elapsed since the latter declared her independence—on the perseverance, notwithstanding, in plans of reconquest by Mexico—on her refusal to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and on the evils of border warfare, the message adds: "The United States have an immediate interest in seeing an end put to the state of hostilities between Mexico and Texas;" following up the remark with a forcible remonstrance against the continuance of the war, and a very just and impressive statement of the reasons why it should cease. "This remonstrance is, in my opinion, entirely just and perfectly proper. The government of the United States should be at all times ready to interpose its good offices to bring about a speedy, and, as far as practicable, a satisfactory adjustment of this long-pending controversy. Its whole influence should be exerted, constantly, zealously, and in good faith, to advance so desirable an object; and in the process of time it can, without doubt, be accomplished. But what, my dear sir, is the true and undisguised character of the remedy for these evils, which would be applied by the 'immediate annexation of Texas to the United States?' Is it more or less than saying to Mexico, 'We feel ourselves aggrieved by the continuance of this war between you and Texas; we have an interest in seeing it terminated; we will accomplish that object by taking the disputed territory to ourselves; we will make Texas a part of the United States, so that those plans of reconquest, which we know you are maturing, to be successful, must be made so against the power that we can bring into the contest; if the war is to be continued, as we understand to be your design, the United States are henceforth to be regarded as one of the belligerents?'

We must look at this matter as it really stands. We shall act under the eye of an intelligent, observing world; and the affair cannot be made to wear a different aspect from what it deserves, if even we had the disposition (which we have not) to throw over it disguises of any kind. We should consider whether there is any way in which the peace of this country can be preserved, should an immediate annexation take place, save one—and that is, according to present appearances, the improbable event that Mexico will be deterred from the farther prosecution of the war by the apprehension of our power. How does that matter stand? She has caused us to be informed, both at Mexico and here, in a matter the most formal and solemn, that she will feel herself constrained, by every consideration that can influence the conduct of a nation, to regard the fact of annexation as an act of war on the part of the United States; and that she will, notwithstanding, prosecute her attempts to regain Texas, regardless of consequences. Exceptions are, however, taken, by the President, and I think very justly taken, to the manner in which this determination has been announced. The Mexican government should certainly have applied in a becoming spirit to ours for explanations of its intention. If it found this government under the impression that Mexico, although it might not be willing to acknowledge its independence, had abandoned all serious hope of reconquering Texas, Mexico should have assured us of our error, and remonstrated against any action on our part based on that erroneous assumption; declared firmly, if it pleased, but in that courteous and respectful manner which is suited to the intercourse between nations who profess to be friends, its determination to oppose us. Instead of taking a course, the propriety of which was so obvious, who first assumes, upon grounds which were neither proper nor safe for her to act upon, that this government had designs upon Texas; then denounces the annexation as a great national crime, and forthwith proclaims instant war as the penalty of our persisting in such an attempt; and all this in language bearing certainly (although subsequently disavowed) every appearance of menace.

But this is a besetting, and very ancient folly of the mother country, as well as of her descendants, in their diplomatic intercourse. Every one conversant with the subject of Spanish relations, knows that, at least from the time of Don Luis d'Onis to the present day, this government has been frequently—not to say continually—subjected to this species of diplomatic dogmatism. Partly in consequence of the genius of their language; partly from their peculiar temperament; much from habit, but more from a radical defect of judgment—they continue the use of language in their state papers, which better tempered, if not wiser diplomatists have almost everywhere laid aside as worse than useless. But at no time has our government suffered its action upon great national questions to be influenced by such petulance. From the time of the modest, yet firm Madison to the late Mr. Upshur, (whose melancholy fate is so justly and generally lamented,) has every Secretary of State, acting under the direction of the executive, deemed it sufficient to place the government and minister employing it in the wrong, by showing its injustice as well as its futility. We have then heretofore, as I hope we shall now, decided to act in the matter under consideration in a manner which was deemed due to justice and to our own character, without being in any degree influenced by such unavailing menaces. It is foreign to my habit, and repugnant to my feelings, to say any thing that should offend the pride of any nation, if the declarations of individuals could possibly have that effect, being sincerely desirous that the United States should cultivate friendly relations with all. But with a population not equal to half that of the United States, and laboring under many and serious disadvantages, from which we are comparatively free, Mexico could not, with propriety, be offended by the assumption that this government may act as it would have done had no such menace been made without the slightest danger of being regarded by the rest of the world, as having been intimidated by threats of war from that republic. So at least I should act, if the direction of public affairs were in my hands. The question then recurs, if, as sensible men, we cannot avoid the conclusion that the immediate annexation of Texas would, in all human probability, draw after it a war with Mexico, can it be expedient to attempt it? Of the consequences of such a war, the character it might be made to assume, the entanglements with other nations which the position of a belligerent almost unavoidable draws after it, and the undoubted injuries which might be inflicted upon each, notwithstanding the great disparity of their respective forces, I will not say a word. God forbid that an American citizen should ever count the cost of any appeal to what is appropriately denominated the resort of nations, whenever that resort becomes necessary either for the safety or to vindicate the honor of his country. There is, I trust, not one so base as not to regard himself, and all he has, to be forever and at all times subject to such a requisition. But would a war with Mexico, brought on under such circumstances, be a contest of that character? Could we hope to stand perfectly justified in the eyes of mankind for entering into it: more especially if its commencement is to be preceded by the appropriation to our own uses of the territory, the sovereignty of which is in dispute between two nations, one of which we are to join in the struggle? This, sir, is a matter of the very gravest import—one in respect to which no American statesman or citizen can possibly be indifferent. We have a character among the nations of the earth to maintain. All our public functionaries, as well those who advocate this measure as those who oppose it, however much they may differ as to its effects, will, I am sure, be equally solicitous for the performance of this first of duties. It has hitherto been our pride and our boast, that whilst the lust of power, with fraud and violence in its train, has led other and differently constituted governments to aggression and conquest, our movements in these respects have always been regulated by reason and justice. A disposition to detract from our pretensions in this respect, will, in the nature of things, be always prevalent elsewhere; and has, at this very moment, and from special causes, assumed, in some quarters, the most rabid character. Should not every one, then, who sincerely loves his country—who venerates its time honored and glorious institutions—who dwells with pride and delight on associations connected with our rise, progress, and present condition—on the steady step with which we have advanced to our present eminence, in despite of the hostility, and in contempt of the bitter revilings of the enemies of freedom in all parts of the globe—consider, and that deeply, whether we would not, by the immediate annexation of Texas, place a weapon in the hands of those who now look upon us and our institutions with distrustful and envious eyes—that would do us more real, lasting injury as a nation, than the acquisition of such a territory, valuable as it undoubtedly is, could possibly repair? It is said, and truly said, that this war between Texas and Mexico has already been too long duration. We are and must continue to be more or less annoyed by its prosecution, and have undoubtedly, as has been remarked, an interest in seeing it terminated. But can we appeal to any principle in the law of nations, to which we practice a scrupulous adherence, that would, under present circumstances, justify us interfering for its suppression in a manner that would unavoidably make us a party to its further prosecution? Can this position be made sufficiently clear to justify us in committing the peace and honor of the country to its support?

In regard to the performance by us of that duty, so difficult for any government to perform—the observance of an honest neutrality between nations at war—we can now look through our whole career, since our first admission into the family of nations, not only without a blush, but with feeling of honest pride and satisfaction. The way was opened by President Washington himself, under circumstances of the most difficult character, and no less a hazard than that of exposing ourselves to plausible, yet unjust, imputations of infidelity to treaty stipulations. The path he trod with such unflinching steps, and which led to such beneficial results, has hitherto been pursued with unvarying fidelity by every one of his successors of whom it becomes me to speak.

If our sympathies could induce a departure from a policy which has so much in its commencement to consecrate it, and such advantages to recommend its continuance, they would doubtless draw us to the side of Texas. That the happiness of her people would be promoted by the maintenance of her independence, I have no doubt. Few, if any, efforts for the extension of the blessings of free government in any part of the world have been made since the establishment of our own independence, that have failed to excite our earnest and sincere wishes for their success. But they have never been permitted to withdraw us from faithful performance of our duty as a neutral nation. They were excited, and deeply too, at the commencement of the French revolution, they were revived in the struggle of the South American States for the establishment of their independence; they have been put to their severest trial in this very contest between Texas and Mexico. Yet, in that whole period of time, amidst the convulsion of empires, and the lawlessness of power by which many of its possessors have been distinguished, it has been a cardinal point in the administration of the affairs of this republic to adhere to the strictest fidelity to the rule which was laid down by Washington, enforced by Jefferson, and respected, with unabated sincerity, by their successors.

There is another circumstance which is not calculated to mislead us upon this subject. Many, if not most, of the persons to be affected by the decision of this question were once citizens of the United States, and have still their relatives and friends among us. I am not unaware of the hazard to which I expose my standing with the latter, in speaking thus unreservedly upon a point so well calculated to excite deep feelings. This is perhaps more particularly applicable to that portion of our citizens of whom it was aptly and appropriately said by one of their own number, that "they are the children of the sun, and partake of its warmth." Yet, whether we stand or fall in the estimation of our countrymen, it is always true wisdom, as well as true morality, to hold fast to the truth. It is, moreover, a consolation to know, that if to nourish enthusiasm is one of the effects of genial climate, it at the same time seldom fails to give birth to a chivalrous spirit, which will not permit itself to be outdone in the extent or sincerity of its sacrifice at the shrine of patriotism. To preserve our national escutcheon untarnished, has, consequently, if reliance can be placed upon our public acceivers, been an object of unceasing solicitude with Southern statesmen.

Nothing is either more true or more extensively known, than that Texas was wrested from Mexico, and her independence established through the instrumentality of citizens of the United States. Equally true is it that this was done not only against the wishes, but in direct contravention of the best efforts of our government to prevent our citizens from engaging in the enterprise. Efforts have, nevertheless, not been wanting on the part of those who are not over-anxious for the credit of republican governments, to misrepresent the views of ours in this respect—to cause it to be believed that our efforts to prevent unlawful participation by our citizens in that struggle were insincere; that we coveted this portion of the territory of Mexico; and having failed to obtain it by fair purchase, or by negotiation, we saw in this movement a preliminary step, which would, in the end, be equally subservient to our views upon Texas. None can have had better opportunities of knowing how unfounded these injurious imputations were than myself. As early as when President Houston first went to Texas, I believe in 1829, I was consulted by General Jackson upon the subject of a private letter addressed by him to the honorable Mr. Fulton, now Senator of the United States then Secretary of the Territory of Arkansas, requesting him to cause the movements of General Houston to be watched, and to apprise the President of the first indication on his part of an intention to violate the laws of the United States by an armed incursion into Mexico. From that period to the end of General Jackson's term of office, I am as well satisfied as I can be of any fact, that he was sincerely desirous to perform his whole duty as chief magistrate of the country, and to prevent, in respect, the slightest violation of the laws, with the execution of which he was charged. He no doubt sincerely believed that the incorporation of Texas into the federal Union would be alike advantageous to her, to Mexico, and to the United States; and was ever ready to adopt all proper measures for the accomplishment of that object. But they know very little of General Jackson's true character, who can for a moment permit themselves to believe him capable of doing, commencing, or advising a single act which he believed, or had even reason to apprehend, would violate the plighted faith of his country, or infringe upon the duty which it owes to the great family of nations. To prevent our people from going to Texas, and embarking in the war, was an impossibility which neither he nor any other chief magistrate could have accomplished. If they went there without military organization, or armaments, and chose to place themselves beyond the protection of this government, we had no right to control their action; nor do other govern-

ments exercise any such right in similar cases. For the suppression of military enterprise, organized and armed here against a nation with which we are at peace, the provisions of our laws are ample. But of the difficulties of enforcing them with a frontier and seaboard like those which open our communication with Texas, no sensible and well informed mind can be ignorant.

For the voluntary action of our government in regard to the subject of annexation, we can have no such explanation to give. The acquisition of so valuable a territory by means which are of questionable propriety, would be a departure from those just principles upon which this government has ever acted, and which have excited the admiration and secured the respect of the dispassionate and enlightened friends of freedom throughout the world. But I am very sure that we shall all, in the end, so act upon this subject as to put it out of the power of the natural enemies of republican institutions to make any plausible charge of infidelity to our avowed principles in respect to it. No one was more deeply sensible of the necessity of the greatest prudence in this particular, or more anxious to secure its observance, than General Jackson. As late as December, 1836—only a few months before the recognition—he thus expresses himself, in a special message to the Senate: "But there are circumstances in the relations of the two countries which require us to act, on this occasion, with even more than our wonted caution. Texas was once claimed as a part of our property; and there are those among our citizens who, always reluctant to abandon that claim, cannot but regard with solicitude the prospect of the reunion of the territory to this country; a large portion of its civilized inhabitants are emigrants from the United States, speak the same language with ourselves, cherish the same principles, political and religious, and are bound to many of our citizens by ties of friendship and kindred blood; and, more than all, it is known that the people of that country have instituted the same form of government with our own, and have, since the close of your last session, openly resolved on the acknowledgment by us of their independence, to seek admission into the Union as one of the federal States. This last circumstance is a matter of peculiar delicacy, and forces upon us considerations of the gravest character. The title of Texas to the territory she claims, is identified with her independence. She asks us to acknowledge that title to the territory, with an avowed design to treat immediately for its transfer to the United States. It becomes us to beware of a too early movement, as it might subject us, however unjustly, to the imputation of seeking to establish with a view to its subsequent acquisition by ourselves."

It has been urged, from a quarter entitled to great respect, and reasoned, too, with no inconsiderable degree of cogency, that the acquisition of Texas now, in the mode proposed, would be liable to no greater objection than the accomplishment of the same object would have been either in 1827 or 1829, when it was attempted by two successive administrations to purchase it from Mexico. If I were to go into a discussion of this question, and the facts necessarily connected with it, I should be writing a book instead of a letter; nor is it necessary that I should. I will therefore content myself with saying, that with every disposition to look at the subject in all its bearings with an impartial eye, I have not been able to see the analogy which is claimed to exist between the two cases. But if it were even admitted that the able men who were at those respective periods at the head of the government, understood convictions of the importance of the acquisition of Texas to the United States so far precipitated their measures for the accomplishment of that object, as to have endangered the good faith and pacific relations of the United States (which I do not admit,) we could still only facilitate ourselves on their failure, but could not thereby justify the present movement, if it is not right in itself, and capable of justification on other grounds. I by no means contend that a formal recognition of the independence of Texas by Mexico is necessary to justify us in assenting to her annexation to the United States. Time and circumstances may work such a change in the relations between those two countries, as to render an act of that character, on the part of Mexico, unnecessary and unimportant. What I mean to say is, that from all information I have been able to acquire upon the subject, no change has yet taken place in those relations that would make the objection, which I have here detailed, inapplicable.

It is said, also, that if Texas is not acquired now, the opportunity will be forever lost—that some other power will acquire it; and, indeed, some of the rumors of the day have gone so far as to say that the Texan minister is already instructed, in case of failure here, to proceed, forthwith to Europe, with full authority for the accomplishment of that object. We must not forget, that besides great public considerations, there are extensive private interests involved in this matter; and we may therefore well be distrustful of the thousand rumors which are from day to day put afloat upon this subject. What a comparatively few individuals, acting under the influence of personal interests, may not desire to have done, I will not undertake to say, or to conjecture. But that the people of Texas—so many of whom carry in their veins the blood of our revolutionary ancestors—thousands of whom are thoroughly imbued with democratic principles—who achieved by their own gallantry that independence which we were the first to acknowledge—who have established and subsequently maintained institutions similar to our own; that such a people and such a government will ever be found capable of sending a minister to the crowned heads of Europe, to barter away their young and enterprising republic, and all that they have purchased with their blood, to the highest bidder, is what I cannot believe; in the possibility of so

apostate and unnatural a connexion! I can have no faith.

It is also apprehended by many, that the British authorities will attempt to make Texas a British colony or dependency. I find it difficult to credit the existence of such insatiation on the part of any European power. I cannot bring myself to believe that any European government which has not already made up its mind to provoke a war with this country, will ever attempt to colonize Texas, either in form or in substance. If there be any such power, the considerations to which I have adverted, would soon lose most of their importance; for opportunities would not then be slow in presenting themselves for the conquest of whatever territory might, in that event, be deemed necessary to our security, in legitimate self-defence. Commercial favors Texas has, to the same extent as other independent powers, the right to dispose of as she thinks proper; subject only to the penalties which are certain, sooner or later, to follow in the wake of national injustice. But European colonization of Texas is another and a different matter—a matter in respect to the ultimate consequences of which no European nation can possibly deceive either herself or us. I have no access to the sources of true information in respect to the degree of credit which may be due to these rumors; but our government ought, without doubt, to exercise a most jealous vigilance against the extension of British influence, and indeed foreign influence, or dominion of any kind, or from any quarter, either in Texas, or in any of the portions of the continent bordering on the Gulf of Mexico. If the time ever comes when the question resolves itself into whether Texas shall become a British dependency or colony, or a constitutional portion of this Union, the great principle of self-defence, applicable as well to nations as to individuals, would, without doubt, produce as great a unanimity amongst us in favor of the latter alternative, as can ever be expected on any great question of foreign or domestic policy.

Having now replied, in the fullest and frankest manner, to both the questions which you have propounded to me, I might here close this letter; but being sincerely anxious to put you, and others occupying the same position, in possession of my views and opinions upon the whole subject, as far as they can with propriety be now formed and expressed, I will go a few steps farther.

Occasions do sometimes present themselves, in the administration of public affairs, when the decision of great questions can be safely anticipated by those whose subsequent duty it may become to pass upon them; but to justify such a course, those questions must be such as are unavoidably dependent upon circumstances and considerations of a fixed and settled character. I have not been able to regard this as being, in all its aspects, a case of that description. It is a matter affecting our foreign relations, in respect to which every enlightened nation makes it a rule to avoid, as far as practicable, public announcements of its proceedings and intentions beyond what is deemed necessary either to justify its past course, or to make others sensible of its determination to resist aggression, whether present or prospective. As the action of the executive upon all questions that affect our relations with other countries, must be more or less influenced by their conduct towards us, it is, in general desirable that his future course should not be embarrassed by assurances given at a period when no safe opinion could be formed of what that conduct would be. In respect even to motives of a domestic character, it could scarcely be deemed consistent with that prudence and calm discretion which, in public as well as private affairs, is of such inestimable value, to bind ourselves in advance in respect to the particular line of conduct we will hereafter adopt in a case of such magnitude as the present. When the period of definite action shall have arrived, and considerations now taken into view may have lost the weight they at present possess in the estimation of the public, and others, not now regarded as of any value, may in the mean time, arise to affect materially, if not to change, the whole aspect of the subject. The present condition of the relations between Mexico and Texas may soon be so far changed as to awake, and perhaps to obviate entirely, the objections against the immediate annexation of the latter to the United States, which I have here set forth, and to place the question on different grounds. Should such a state of things arise, and I be found in charge of the responsible duties of President, you may be assured that I would meet the question, if then presented to me, with a sincere desire to promote the result which I believed best calculated to advance the permanent welfare of the whole country. In the discharge of this, the common duty of all our public functionaries, I would not allow myself to be influenced by local or sectional feeling. I am not, I need hardly say to you an untired man in respect to my disposition or ability to disregard any feeling of that character in the discharge of official duties. You, as well as all others, have therefore at least some grounds on which to form an opinion as to the probable fidelity with which these assurances will be observed.

I shall add a few words on another aspect of the question, and then dismiss the subject, Mexico may carry her persistence in refusing to acknowledge the independence of Texas, and in destructive but fruitless efforts to reconquer that State, so far as to produce, in connexion with other circumstances, a decided conviction on the part of a majority of the people of the United States, that the permanent welfare, if not absolute safety of all, make it necessary that the proposed annexation should be effected, be the consequences what they may. The question may be asked, what, under such circumstances, would be the use you would make of the executive power, if intrusted to your hands. Would it be wielded to defeat, or to carry into effect the ascertained wishes of our people? My reply to such a supposition is that I can conceive of no

public question, in respect to which it is more eminent than that the opinions and wishes of the people of the different States should be ascertained, and being ascertained treated with respect, not less than those which relate either to the admission of a new member into the confederacy, or the acquisition of additional territory, or a view to such a result; and that, if any application for annexation, under such circumstances, were made to me, I would feel it to be my duty to submit the same to Congress for public expression of their opinion, as well upon the propriety of annexation, as upon regard to the terms upon which it should take place. If, after the whole subject had been brought before the country, and fully discussed, as it now will be, the Senate and House of Representatives, a large portion of the former, and the whole of the latter, have been chosen by the people, after the question of annexation has been brought before the country for its mature consideration, should express an opinion in favor of the annexation, I would hold it to be my duty to employ the executive power, to carry into full and fair effect the wishes of a majority of the people of the existing States, thus constitutionally and solemnly expressed.

There may, notwithstanding, be those, on both sides of this great question, who are unwilling to confer their suffrages on one who is not prepared to give them specific pledges in regard to the course he would, if elected, pursue in respect to the various aspects in which this matter may hereafter be presented. To all such I have only to say—and I do so with the greatest sincerity—that I have not the slightest disposition to question their right so to regulate their conduct, and will be the last to complain of its exercise. If there be any one who they believe can be more safely intrusted with their interests in this, or any other of the great questions of public policy, which are likely to arise in the administration of the government, or whose assurances as to his future course are more satisfactory to them, they will without doubt, be well warranted in giving him the preference; and they may be assured that no one will more cheerfully acquiesce in a decision made from such motives, than myself. I have expressed a willingness to discharge, to the best of my abilities, the responsibilities of the high office in question, should the democracy of the United States be able, and willing to re-elect me to the same. But I can take no steps to obtain it by which my ability to discharge its duties impartially, and usefully to every portion of our common country would be impaired; nor can I, in any extremity, be induced to cast a shade over the motives of my past life, by changes or concealments of opinions matured upon a great national question, for the unworthy purpose of increasing my chances for political promotion.

I am, sir, very respectfully,
Your friend and obedient servant,
M. VAN BUREN.

INTERESTING FROM HAVANA.

From the "Light of the Reef," a new paper published at Key West, we got later news from Havana. Tribune.

It is said that more than three thousand individuals have been executed and slain for their participation, or suspected participation, in the incipient insurrections recently discovered. At Matanzas, it is stated twenty-five were for many days previously the average number of daily executions. There were upwards of 3,000 confined in the jails of Havana, Matanzas and Cardenas; amongst whom were 80 white women in the jail of Havana, who had agreed to marry the chiefs of the negroes, in the event of a successful rebellion against the authorities of the Island. A mulatto was to be made President, and in his house was found a picture representing him in full uniform, with the daughter of the Marquis of Arquis as his wife, and Marchioness of Arquis washing the feet of the couple—he with a poniard, threatening her if she refused to perform the degrading service.

One of their plans was to put poison in the bread and then assail the troops, and after killing or dispersing them, to fall upon the white men and black women. The white children were to be thrown into pots of boiling oil, and only a few of the white and mulatto women were to be reserved for servants. The whole of the white women were to be killed, excepting those of between 15 and 30 years of age, who were to be kept for wives.

TRAGIC OCCURRENCE.—For the first time yesterday we heard the particulars of a tragedy which occurred in this county on Thursday week last, and as communicated to us, by an eye witness they are as follows: It seems that some short time previously a Frenchman named John Lalabut, who kept a small store at James Wilkinson's precinct, accused some of the children of Mr. W. Smith of having stolen some trifling articles from his store, which accusation coming to the ears of the father, he seized his gun started in search of L. Before the parties met, however, our informant says, that Mr. W. had taken one or more glasses of liquor; and on meeting the Frenchman a very few words passed between them, when W. shot at L. and one bullet of the charge entered his abdomen. Lalabut then drew a knife, and after chasing W. some forty rods, overtook him, and inflicted many very severe wounds upon him in the back, head, breast and abdomen, from which he fell and expired in a few moments. L. then attempted to return to his house but before he reached it, he too fell, and in about an hour died.

What was done by the citizens of the neighborhood we have not learned as the coroner of the County was not sent for, and further than the above, which we give as 'twas told to us, we know nothing more of the unfortunate affair. Mr. W. was a young woman like a dum-bill? Because she ought to be 'settled off' with

Jacksonville Republican.
Wednesday, May 22, 1844.

Democratic Electoral Ticket.

RICHARD B. WALTHALL, of Perry.
DAVID HUBBARD, of Lawrence.
THOMAS S. MAYS, of Montgomery.
DIXON H. HALL, of Autauga.
JOHN J. WINSTON, of Greene.
JOHN H. NOOE, of Franklin.
JEREMIAH CLEMENS, of Madison.
WILLIAM B. MARTIN, of Benton.
WILLIAM R. HALLET, of Mobile.

✓ We are authorized to announce **WILLIAM J. WILLIS**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

✓ We are authorized to announce **CALDWELL SOUTHERN**, as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

✓ We are authorized to announce **ASA SKELTON**, Esq., as a candidate for Sheriff of Benton County.

✓ We are authorized to announce **MAJ. HENRY T. REED**, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

✓ We are authorized to announce **MAJ. MATTHEW ALLEN**, as a candidate for Representative of Benton County.

✓ We are authorized to announce **EDMOND ERSB**, as a candidate for Tax-Collector of Benton County.

✓ We have sent on our paper marked in the usual manner to the Publisher of the Nashville Union—During the present presidential canvass our citizens, a large number of whom are from Tennessee, will feel a great desire to know the progress of democracy in Tennessee, for the purpose of gratifying this desire we have asked an exchange with the Union.

✓ The public meetings held in Alexandria were enthusiastic and unanimous in their proceedings.—The people of this County are almost all in favor of the annexation of Texas.—The feelings and opinions on subjects expressed at the public meetings are almost universal among the people of this county.

✓ By reference to the proceedings of the public meeting held in this place on the 19th inst., it will be seen that the resolution suggesting the names of John C. Calhoun for president, and Gov. Polk of Tennessee for Vice President were on motion stricken out. This was not because of any opposition on the part of the meeting to those two distinguished gentlemen, but because it was thought by a majority of the meeting, that it would be an unnecessary assumption of authority, and that it was best to make no attempt to tamper our delegate to the Baltimore Convention.

✓ The Whig convention has nominated Henry Clay, as their candidate for president, and Theodore Freelinghuysen as their candidate for the Vice Presidency.

✓ Commodore Charles Stewart, alias "Old Ironsides," who is spoken of as a democratic Candidate for the presidency, has come out in a sensible and able, soldier like letter in favor of the annexation of Texas.

GREAT RIOT AND LOSS OF LIFE.—Accounts have reached us through our exchange papers, (the particulars of which we have not room to publish in to-day's paper,) of an extensive and unprecedented Riot which recently occurred in Philadelphia. The mob was composed principally of Irishmen, members of the Native American party, and the outrage was commenced by an attempt on the part of the Irish to break up a meeting of the Native Americans. The scene of the riot continued in various parts of the city throughout three days, thousands being engaged on each side. Fire arms were freely used, and from sixteen persons killed and a large number dangerously wounded. Great damage was done to houses, furniture, &c. and ten or twelve buildings set on fire and entirely consumed. After various efforts to suppress the mob had failed, quiet was at length produced by the appearance at the scene of violence of a large military force under the command of Gen. Cadwalader.

✓ Our Columns this week are filled with Mr. Van Buren's letter and the proceedings of the public meetings at Alexandria and Jacksonville, to the exclusion of almost every thing else.—We have received the treaty for the annexation of Texas and the President's message, both of which we are desirous to publish, but they are necessarily crowded out. The press is teeming with important documents on the Texas subject, which come in such crowds to us that we find it impossible to publish them as fast as they are received.—However, if our readers will exercise patience they shall have them all, as fast as we can make room for them.

Mr. Editor,

Having been called upon in a communication signed "Many Voters," published in your paper of the 8th inst., and privately by many of my friends to become a candidate for Representative of this County in the next Legislature, I deem your paper the proper medium through which to reply. Notwithstanding I should feel great pride, and gratification in an election by the intelligent people of Benton County to the office of their Representative, which has been hitherto so ably filled, I am, compelled by the condition of my private affairs to decline being a candidate. I beg those who have solicited me to become a candidate and have proffered to support me should I do so, to accept my thanks for the manifestation of their friendship and confidence, and I assure them, that a compliance with their request has only been prevented by circumstances which render it improper.

A. J. WALKER.

May 20th, 1844.

After consulting many of the voters of Benton County, if John Foster, Esq., will consent that his name may be run as a candidate for the legislature, I feel satisfied that he will be warmly supported in the present pending election.

A VOTER.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Wednesday, the 15th May, 1844, at the Muster of the first battalion of the militia of Benton County at Alexandria, a large and respectable public meeting of the democrats of Benton County was organized for the purpose of considering the subject of the annexation of Texas, to the United States. On motion Col. John D. Hoke was called to the Chair and A. J. Walker was appointed Secretary. The chairman arose and in a few pertinent and appropriate remarks explained the object of the meeting. Messrs. T. A. Walker, J. M. Crook, Elisha McClellan, J. H. Clark, Matthew Allen, Lewis D. Jones, Augustus Yoe, Gabriel Douthitt, S. J. T. Whitley, George Lantz, and Joseph Gladden were then appointed a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the feelings and opinions of the meeting with reference to the subject under consideration. The committee reported the following resolutions, which after an able and eloquent speech in their favor by Gen. T. A. Walker were unanimously adopted.

Resolved, That it is the deliberate opinion of this meeting, that the best interest of this Union demand imperiously the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States.

That as the territory ceded by Spain to France in 1800 embraced Texas in its boundaries and as France ceded the same to the United States in 1803, therefore the original right of the United States to Texas was beyond cavil or dispute.

Resolved, That the relinquishment of Texas by the United States to Spain in 1819, through the instrumentality of John Q. Adams exhibited a great want of regard to the welfare of the United States—an insubstantiality to their rights, and their honor—and was a dangerous and insidious blow aimed at the institutions, and the just and necessary influence, of the Southern States.

Resolved, That we believe with our distinguished fellow citizen Gen. Andrew Jackson "that the present golden moment to obtain Texas must not be lost, or Texas must not necessarily be thrown into the arms of England and be forever lost to the United States—At every real American when he views this with the danger to N. Orleans from British arms from Texas must unite heart and hand in the annexation of Texas to the United States, and that it will be a strong iron hoop around our Union, and a bulwark against foreign invasion or aggression."

Resolved, That we regard the annexation of Texas in a national point of view, above all party considerations, and vital to the South and viewing it as such, we look upon the election of a President in the coming election, who is in favour of the annexation of Texas, as of great moment, and of paramount importance.

Therefore we believe our delegates to the Baltimore convention are absolved from all instruction given by the Democratic convention in December last, and we recommend them to use all honorable means to procure the nomination of a candidate for Presidency, who is a bold and fearless opposer of a national Bank—of a protective tariff—of the distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the public lands—of internal improvement by the Gen. Government—of the assumption of the debts of the state by the Gen. Government—of the abolition of the veto power, as it now exist in the constitution, and who is in favour of the immediate annexation of Texas.

After the resolutions were read and adopted it was resolved by the meeting, that a copy of them signed by the Chairman and Secretary be forwarded to Maj. James G. L. Huey the delegate to the Baltimore convention, and the Hon. F. G. McConnell the Representative in Congress, from the 7th Congressional district, and also to each of our Senators in Congress.

On motion the meeting then adjourned to reassemble at Jacksonville on Friday the 17th May.

JOHN D. HOKE, Chairman.
A. J. WALKER, Secretary.

PUBLIC MEETING.

On Friday the 17th May, 1844, a meeting of the Democratic party adjourned from Alexandria on the 18th inst., was convened in Jacksonville. Col. John D. Hoke presided as chairman, and A. J. Walker acted as Secretary, having been appointed at the previous meeting held in Alexandria. After an address from the chairman explanatory of the object of the meeting, and enforcing the expediency and constitutionality of the immediate re-annexation of Texas to the United States, and illustrating the claims of the Texans to the sympathy of American Citizens, and an association with the states of this republic, a motion was

made by Col. Benjamin Hollingsworth that the chairman appoint a committee to draft resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting which being amended by the insertion of twenty-seven (corresponding with the number of states with the addition of Texas) as the number of the committee was adopted. The committee appointed consisted of the following gentlemen—Majrs. Benjamin Hollingsworth, Miles W. Abernathy, Spartan Allen, William Scott, James C. Frances, Robert S. Porter, John T. Pope, R. D. Rowland, John T. A. Hughes, William Young, Sims Kelly, Wood Moreland, John Lawson, John Foster, William B. Martin, Thomas A. Walker, C. J. Clark, M. M. Houston, Caldwell Sublett, B. C. Wyly, Alfred Moore, Andrew Robinson, William Orear, Warren Harris, Alfred Wright, and Charles Lewis, who after a brief consultation through John Foster, Esq. reported the following preamble and resolutions.

Whereas, The subject of the re-annexation of Texas to the United States is now before the American People. We a portion of the citizens of Benton County, believing it to be a question of a great national importance, and one deeply affecting the prosperity, interests, and safety of the Southern States, and believing also, that it is the beginning of that contest between the spirit of Abolitionism, and the institution of slavery, which, for weal and woe, is to settle the fate of our Union, Therefore

Resolved, That we consider the re-annexation of Texas, as essential to the security of the South—the defence of the West—the protection of our whole Southern frontier—and as highly conducive to the prosperity, glory, and best interests of the whole Union.

Resolved 2nd, That as the independence of Texas has been acknowledged by most of the leading powers of the World: She has by the universally acknowledged law of nations the right to form any alliance, and consequently to cede her territory to any foreign government, and that, by the equally well established principles of justice, national law, and former usage, the United States have the right to acquire her territory without consulting, or asking for the consent of any other nation except Texas herself.

Resolved 3rd, That in our opinion, the reasons set forth in the letters of Mr. Clay (in 1825), and Mr. Van Buren (in 1829), when filling the office of Secretary of state, and writing under the instructions of their respective Presidents, to our minister at Mexico, to procure a transfer of Texas to the United States, still exist, and have acquired additional force from the fact, that Texas is now settled by a population connected to us by the ties of blood, language and religion—"bone of our bone—and flesh of our flesh," and that in the words of the venerable Ex-President, Andrew Jackson, "the present golden moment for acquiring Texas must not be lost."

Resolved 4th, That in view of the imminent danger, that if Texas is not incorporated into the Union, she will become a Colonial dependency of England, and in view of the traitorous threats, made in the North and East, to dissolve the Union, if Texas is admitted as an integral part of it, on the ground that the territory will be admitted as slave-holding states, that we view the question of annexation as an issue between abolitionism and the institution of slavery—between the extension of Republicanism and monarchy, and as one, upon which the safety and very existence of the South depend.

Resolved 5th, That viewing the question of annexation as of more importance than any question, which is now agitating the two political parties of our Country, we will support no man for President or Vice President, who is opposed to the re-annexation of Texas to the Union, unless reduced to the necessity of selecting between two individuals, whose opinions upon that subject are identical, and under that necessity we will give our votes with extreme reluctance. And that in our opinion the delegates to the Democratic Convention at Baltimore are absolved from the instructions of the state convention to cast the vote of Alabama for Martin Van Buren.

Resolved 6th, That we will suggest the names of the Hon John C. Calhoun for President and of the Hon. James K. Polk of Tennessee for Vice President, who are known to be in favor of the opinions above set forth; and as men, in whose hands the destinies of this Republic would be safe.

Upon motion of A. J. Walker the above preamble and resolutions were taken up, considered, and voted on separately. The preamble and the first four resolutions were unanimously adopted.—The fifth resolution was adopted with a few dissenting votes, and the 6th was stricken out on motion of Col. W. B. Martin.

A resolution, that the proceedings of this meeting be published in the Jacksonville Republican, and that copies signed by the Chairman and Secretary be forwarded to the Hon F. G. McConnell the representative and Maj. J. G. L. Huey the delegates to the Baltimore Convention, from this Congressional district, and to each of our Senators in Congress.—

A Resolution was then introduced by Gen. T. A. Walker, that the Chair appoint three individuals to aid in the advocacy of Democratic principles during the present presidential canvass, which was seconded by Col. W. B. Martin and unanimously adopted—whereupon, The Chair appointed Gen. T. A. Walker, John Foster, and A. J. Walker, Esqrs.—To which number on motion the Chairman, was added.

The meeting then adjourned sine die.
J. D. HOKE, Chairman.
A. J. WALKER, Secretary.

Prediction Verified.—Matthew Lyon, who was imprisoned under old John Adams for opposing Federalism, after his release declared, that "whoever should live fifty years would find the Federalists to be pretended admirers of Jefferson & Republicanism." The prediction is fully verified.

Nothing is more common than to hear the strongest federal whigs declare that they are "good democrats." But who ever heard a democrat claim to be a federalist or moderate whig?

CONGRESS.

In the Senate, to-day the bill reducing the rates of postage and regulating the franking privilege, was passed by a vote of 23 to 14. The resolution of the Finance Committee, for the indefinite postponement of the bill introduced by Mr. McDuffie to reduce the rate of duties under the present tariff to the standard of the compromise act, was taken up, and Mr. Dayton occupied the floor for two hours in favor of the protective policy. The subject was then laid on the table, and the Senate proceeded to the consideration of executive business.—We did not hear what business was transacted in executive session.

The House, at an early hour, resolved itself into a Committee of the Whole. Mr. Hopkins in the chair, and resumed the considerations of the tariff, the debate on which consumed the whole day.—[Globe.]

From the New York New Era.
THE DEMOCRATS' REBUKE:
"We arose so triumphantly in the British Convention at Baltimore, has called forth, from the pen of a private correspondent the following indignant rebuke. Let it be read and preserved."

You "stop to conquer"—"curse the thought—The lip that spoke the word that pend it; Our country never shall be bought; Nor conquered while we can defend it; As braves the storm, the mountain peak, As cleaves the cloud, the eagle's pinion, We'll meet oppression's hostile shock, And triumph o'er oppression's minion."

You "stop to conquer" who are you, That from your mountain height descending, Break fashion's cubweb barriers through, And with the sons of freedom blending, With golden bribe and treacherous smile, Sow the vile seeds of rank pollution, And with your reptile smile defile The temple of our constitution!

You "stop to conquer"—stop from what? High pinacles of lofty stations? What proud pre eminence is that, Whence ye descend to conquer nations? Fed on the husks of Aristocracy, To quail in fear beneath the eye Of nature's true and tried Democracy.

You "stop to conquer" whom? the free Inheritors of glory's banner, Who never yet have bowed the knee, Nor sung oppression's loud hosannas? Children aires whose color true From tyrant broods the diadem, And in the march of nations bore The first proud trophy won from them!

"We stop to conquer"—may the name Of him who bore that banner linger Forever on the roll of shame. A mark for scorn unsundering: May they who hailed that banner, when Its dark folds to them were given, Traitors alike to God and man, From freedom's home in scorn be driven.

Be thy ye doors, poor drivelling fools—Born in corruption's darkest regions, Fit only for the sorrelleons—Of tyrann's accursed legions—The hearts of freemen, while they keep Watch o'er the rights their fathers bequeathed them, Shall blast with curses loud and deep The words ye breathe, and lips that breathe them. The foregoing verses are copied from the Rough House of 1840. Although corruption and fraud have gained a victory since they were penned, yet let it be remembered that the friends of Equal Rights are not yet conquered.

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE.			
Cotton, :	lb.	5	7
Bagging, Dundee, :	yd.	14	16
" Ky. :		17	18 1/2
" India, :		20	20
Bale rope, northern, :	lb.	5	9
" Ky. :		8	9
Coffee, Rio, :		8	9
" Green Hav. :		8	8 1/2
" Java, :		13	15
Bacon, Hams, :		9	10
sides, :		6	7
shoulders, :		5	6
Butter, Goshen, :		12 1/2	18
country, :		0	10
Cheese, :		9	10
Iron, sheet, :		10	12 1/2
hoop, :		7	8
Plough moulds, :		16	00
Steel, German, :		10	13
American bl. :		18 1/2	20
English " :		20	25
cast, :		6	6 1/2
Nails, cast, :		20	00
wrought, :		5	5
Rice, :		18	20
Sugar, loaf, :		14	16
lump, :		7	8 1/2
N. Orleans, :		10	12
Porto Rico, :		8	10
Salt, :	sack.	\$1	50
Spirits, brandy cog. :	gal.	\$1	50
Am. :		45	100
Rum, N. E. :		45	75
Lafayette, :		62 1/2	75
St. Croix, :		\$2	00
Jamaica, :		\$1	50
Gin, Holl'd. :		\$2	00
American, :		60	75
Whiskey, re. com. :		26	27
28, :		28	28
Drandy, p'ch ap'l :		75	100
Wines, Madeira, :		\$2	50
Teneriffe, :		\$1	25
Sherry, :		\$1	75
Sweet Mal. :		60	68
Port, :		\$2	00
Lisbon, :		\$1	00
Claret, :	doz.	\$3	25
Champaigne :		\$8	00
Muscet, :		\$5	00
Cordials, assorted, :		\$4	50
Champaigne cider, :		\$4	50
Porter, London, :		\$4	00
American, :		\$3	00
Soap, yellow, :	lb.	6	8
white, :		12	14
Glass, 8 x 10, :		\$3	50
10 x 12, :		\$4	00
Oils, lamp, :	gal.	87	100
train, :		87	100
luscied, :		\$1	50

Ruled Writing Paper
For sale at this Office, at very reduced prices.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by Brice Miller, near the Boiling Spring, a Sorrel Horse, six years old, fifteen and half hands, high, left hind foot white, blaze face, with some saddle marks appraised to sixty dollars. May 10th, 1844.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by Washington Billingsby, one Sorrel Horse, four years old, small star in the face, no brands perceivable, 14 hands high appraised to thirty five Dollars, May 18th, 1844.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, C. C. C.
May 22, 1844.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
ORPHANS COURT, SPECIAL TERM, MAY 8th 1844.

ORDERED by the court, that Robert S. Porter, Sheriff of Benton County, be and he is hereby appointed Administrator de bonis non of the Estate of Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased.

Ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican once a week for three weeks, notifying all persons interested in the Estate of Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased, that Arthur Alexander who has resigned the administration of said Estate, will make a final settlement of his accounts, with the Orphans Court of Benton county, on Friday the 7th day of June next.
A true copy.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.
May 15th, 1844.

JUST RECEIVED at Alexandria by
R. A. M' MILLAN,
and at Talladega by
JAMES ISBELL,

A splendid stock of every variety of New and Beautiful
GOODS,

Fresh from the Eastern Cities—bought almost entirely for Cash, by Mr. Isbell, and now offered to Cash buyers, and prompt time customers, on the very best terms.—Call and examine styles, qualities, and prices before buying elsewhere.
R. A. McMILLAN.
Alexandria, May 15, 1844. —6.

MEDICAL.
Dr. Bomar & Nisbet,
Have associated themselves in the practice of Medicine, and respectfully tender their professional services to the community.—Their office is the one, recently occupied by Dr. Geo. R. Grant, where one or both may at all times be found unless unavoidably absent.
JACKSONVILLE ALA.
May 21, 1844.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by David W. Reid, a bay Horse mule six years old, 11 hands high a fresh scar or sore on the left thigh appraised to Twenty dollars. April 23th, 1844.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

William B. Martin
AND
R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore extended to them individually, would beg leave to inform their friends and the public generally that they have associated in the practice of the Law in the firm name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional business intrusted to their care will meet with prompt attention.
Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala. the same formerly occupied by Wm. B. Martin.
Nov. 8, 843,—11.

NEW CABINET SHOP.
THE undersigned respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has commenced the Cabinet Making business and opened a shop on the south side of public square, two doors west of T. & W. Dohard's Grocery, where he intends to keep on hand Furniture of every description, made in the most neat and durable style. Orders for any description of work will be strictly attended to. All kinds of repairing promptly done, on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. CRAWFORD.
N. B. Any quantity of good Cherry lumber, scantling and plank, will be purchased and paid for in good furniture. An Apprentice to the Cabinet Making Business will be taken, if application be made soon. One between the ages of 12 & 15 would be preferred, and to such an one an opportunity will be afforded to gain a thorough knowledge of the business.

G. T. McAFEE,
Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery, (OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)
Will attend the Circuit Courts of Talladega, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee, Randolph and Coosa; also the Courts of Chancery in said Counties and the Supreme Court of the State.

REFERENCES.
Hon. Henry Goldthwait, Mobile.
G. W. Stone, Talladega.
Thos. Chilton, Marion.
Geo. Goldthwait, Montgomery.
A. Martin, Montgomery.
Messrs. Reedy & Sneed, Mariettaborough.
John S. Rhea, Mobile.
Nicholas Perkins, Esq. Franklin, Tennessee.
April 17, 1844—1y.

DR. JAMES F. EDWARDS,
(Formerly of White Hall, Abbeville, S. C.)
A PRACTITIONER OF MEDICINE THIRTEEN YEARS.
TENDERS his professional services to the citizens of Benton County. He has located himself near White Plains, where he may always be found, unless absent on professional business.
Feb. 28, 1844.—4t.

State of Alabama,
BENTON COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by James L. Wright a sorrel mare, three years old, blaze face and some scattering white spots on the neck and main appraised to \$37 50.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

State of Alabama,
RANDOLPH COUNTY.
TAKEN UP and posted by William H. Cunningham a bright bay mare, four years old, all of her feet white, fifteen and a half or sixteen hands high a few saddle spots on her back, appraised to seventy dollars.—Also a bright bay filly supposed to be two years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, white hind feet, a star in her face, with a snip on her nose and mouth and one partly white, appraised to fifty dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, C. C. C.

State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
ORPHANS COURT, SPECIAL TERM, APRIL 17th, 1844.

THIS day came into court John Collins administrator of the Estate of Henry Stracener deceased, and files his account and vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Monday in June be set apart as the day for final settlement of said Estate. It is further ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks, requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the first Monday in June next then and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not then be made.
A true copy from the minutes.
Attest, ROSS PHILLIPS, CLK.
May, 8th, 1844.—4t.—5.00.

State of Alabama,
ST. CLAIR COUNTY.
ORPHANS COURT SPECIAL TERM, APRIL 15th, 1844.

THIS day personally came into court John Chennault Administrator of the Estate of Henry Hall deceased, and files his petition setting forth that all the heirs of said Estate are of age and that the said Henry Hall died seized and possessed of the following real Estate to wit: the west half of the south East quarter of Section twenty-seven Township fourteen Range three East containing 97 99-100 acres in the Huntsville land District which widow's dower has been granted; that equal division of said real Estate cannot be made without a sale. Therefore prays that an order may be made for the sale of the same. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks requiring all persons interested to be and appear at an Orphans court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the first Monday in June next then and there to show cause if any why orders of sale should not be granted.
A true copy from the minutes.
Attest, ROSS PHILLIPS, CLK.
May 8th, 1844.—4t.—7 50.

Chancery Rules
By the Register of the 33th Dist. Northern Chancery Division for the State of Alabama, held at Jacksonville on Monday April 8th, 1844.

THIS day came the Complainant by Rice and Martin his Solicitors, and it appearing to my satisfaction that one of the Defendants, to-wit: Jesse Duren, (who is over the age of twenty-one years) resides beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, (to-wit: in the State of Mississippi. It is ordered that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Eli M. Driver to appear before the Register at his office in Jacksonville, within 60 days from the date of this order, and plead, answer or demur to Complainant's Bill or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.
A copy from the minutes:

W. H. ESTILL, REGISTER.
The Bill charges—that Complainant purchased of Respondent Chilton, a tract of Land known as the south-east fourth of Section 15, Township 15, Range six east in the Coosa Land District, at the price of \$2,000.—That Respondent, Chilton, represented that the title to said land was in Resp't Duren, and that a title would be procured from Duren. That, Respondent, Driver, claims to have the legal title to said land, so as aforesaid sold by Respondent, Chilton, to Complainant, and that Driver has brought an action against Complainant in the Circuit Court of Benton County, Alabama, to recover possession of said Land of Complainant. That said Respondent Driver ratified the sale by Duren to Chilton and received part of the purchase money. That Chilton is a Bankrupt and unable to respond in damages to Complainant, &c. The bill further charges fraud on the part of Driver, in endeavoring to avoid the sale made by Duren of said land, to Chilton, notwithstanding he received a part of the money on said sale by Duren to Chilton. The bill prays for an injunction as to all the Respondents, who hold the notes of Complainant, for the balance of the purchase money—and also to enjoin Driver in his suit at law for the recovery of the land in question, and also for general relief.
RICE & MARTIN,
Sols for Complainant.
May 1, 1844—4t.—\$15.00.

Jacksonville Republican.

"The price of Liberty is eternal vigilance."

Vol. 8—No. 20.

JACKSONVILLE, ALA., WEDNESDAY, MAY 29, 1844.

Whole No. 385.

EDITED, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
J. F. GRANT.

At \$2 50 in advance, or \$3 00 at the end of the year. No subscription received for less than one year unless paid in advance; and no subscription discontinued until all arrears are paid, unless at the option of the editor. A failure to give notice at the end of the year of a wish to discontinue, will be considered an engagement for the next.

Terms of Advertising.

Advertisements of 12 lines or less \$1 00 for the first insertion and 50 cents for each continuance. Over 12 lines counted as two squares, over 24 as three, &c. Irregular insertions charged one dollar per square for each insertion.

All personal advertisements and communications charged double the foregoing rates. Job work and advertising must be paid for in advance; and interest will be invariably charged upon all accounts from the time they are due until paid.

Advertisements handed in without directions as to the number of insertions, will be published until for and charged accordingly.

A liberal discount will be made on advertisements inserted for six or twelve months. For announcing candidates \$3 00, invariably in advance.

For inserting circulars, &c. of candidates, 50 cents per square.

POSTAGE MUST BE PAID ON ALL LETTERS ADDRESSED TO THE EDITOR OR BUSINESS.

[From the Globe of the 4th inst.]

LETTER FROM COM. STEWART.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

May 4, 1844.

Sir—Enclosed I send you for publication in the Globe, the correspondence which has just taken place between Commodore Chas. Stewart, known by the familiar name of "Old Ironsides," and myself on the subject of the Texas annexation.

The position of Commodore Stewart in the Democratic party; his tried patriotism, his commanding intellect, and his illustrious services, will make his answer to my interrogatory—characterized as it is by the frankness, directness, and manliness of the soldier, and the ability and clearness of the statesman—not only unusually interesting at this time, but it will meet with a hearty response in the bosom of every American who loves his country; and I know that it will command the approbation of a proud and patriotic people.

Respectfully
J. THOMPSON.

HILL OF HEALTH,

Near Boardtown N. J., May 2, 1844.

Sir: I have had the honor to receive your letter of the 29th of last month, intimating that I have "been spoken of as a candidate for the office of President of the United States;" remarking, also, that, "intelligent people, exercising the right of selecting their own Chief Magistrate, are entitled to know the opinions of those whom they may select as their candidates, upon the leading questions that agitate the public mind;" and concluding with asking mine on "the question of the annexation of Texas to this Union," as one which, "from the necessity of immediate action upon it, is the most prominent and interesting measure now before the people." And you also add that "being a delegate to the Baltimore Convention, which assembles on the 27th of May, it will be your desire to make my views on this subject public."

I am profoundly sensible of your good and patriotic views in making this inquiry, under existing circumstances, and shall proceed to reply, in all frankness and sincerity, to your inquiry.

I assume that there exists no constitutional objection to Texas being incorporated with our Union. That question appears to be set at rest since our acquisition of Louisiana and Florida, and the abundant, and as I have supposed, satisfactory discussion of it, to which all have access. I will at least venture to say that they have satisfied my mind.

Passing, then, to the general question, the reasons are so numerous, urgent, powerful and urgent, both on the score of policy and humanity, for making Texas a part of the Union, and have so strong a bearing upon our national industry, revenues, prosperity, and power, that I have not been able to refuse the assent of my judgment to them.

I have considered, on the other hand, the views alleged against the measure; and, greatly as the sources whence they emanate are entitled to, and have, my respect, they have not proved, on the calmest reflection, sufficient with me to outweigh the strong reasons that exist in its favor. That a step of so much magnitude, present and future, should meet with opposition in the first instance, is to be expected. This was the case when we acquired Louisiana and Florida, the objections to which are now forgotten in the unspeakable advantages flowing from it, and to flow throughout ages to come. Such, it appears to me, would decidedly attend the annexation of Texas. Millions unborn, and ages in the future, may be expected to reap the advantages of its incorporation with our Union, long after the objections of the day are forgotten.

This important acquisition, which can now be obtained with honor and advantage to all parties interested, bringing with it the consent and affections of its inhabitants, will, perhaps, when future necessity makes its acquisition imperative, be acquired only through desolating war, sanguinary contests and the loss of those affections of the Texan inhabitants so essential to happiness in a united and republican people. But I would not be for gaining those advantages, however transcendent and lasting I believe they would be for our country, at the expense of justice.

The main question, therefore, is, would "annexation" give Mexico just ground of complaint?—for, of course, no other foreign

country has any thing to do with the question. Now, I have not been able to bring my mind to the conclusion that it gives Mexico any just cause of complaint whatever. It is almost eight years since Texas won her independence at the decisive battle of San Jacinto. No serious invasion of her soil, or other efforts or important movements in arms, have been made by Mexico against her since that decisive victory. It was, in fact, the consummation of Texian independence, and has produced throughout the world the unavoidable effect of an event so decisive. The most powerful States of Europe have fully recognised the independence of Texas—not suddenly, it is necessary to bear in mind, but after letting time enough elapse fairly to attest that the overwhelming victory of San Jacinto was decisive. Those States never would have recognised her independence so long as they supposed there existed any probability of Mexico being able again to reduce Texas to submission by force of arms. It has, indeed, been a principle with the U. States, when civil war existed in countries, to treat each party alike, as soon as the power of waging war *de facto* existed with each. But this has not been the practice of the great powers of Europe. They act on different principles, to which their institutions more naturally incline them. They are slow to sanction, resistance in any shape, to existing authority in government. They were very tardy, as all may remember, in acknowledging the independence of the revolted colonies of Spanish America, including Mexico among them. Nevertheless, less most of those ancient kingdoms and States have adopted Texas into the family of nations by their most solemn acts of recognition, which mean with them a great deal more than the mere formal acknowledgment of a *de facto* government, existing in Texas, and liable, at any moment, to be again overthrown; and which facts may, therefore, well make us feel easy as to their opinion of annexation.

The capture of Lord Cornwallis did not more effectually establish independence for us by force of arms, (not as much so, perhaps all circumstances considered,) as the total overthrow of the Mexican forces at San Jacinto, and simultaneous capture of the head of the Mexican nation, established independence for Texas. Great Britain acknowledged ours, immediately after the former event, an ancient, proud, and powerful monarchy, as she was; yet Mexico keeps up the idle show of still being the parent State over Texas, now nearly eight years after the utter extinction of all her powers of supremacy, which so decidedly perished on the plains of San Jacinto.

It may be asked is this right? Can it stand before the dispassionate judgment of nations? and is it reasonable towards the United States? It cannot be forgotten how long and justly Mexico complained of Spain's refusal to recognise her independence, after she had actually won it by force of arms.

And here it may be mentioned, that the fact of Spain having refused to recognise it long subsequent to the year 1825, formed no objection to our government for offering to purchase Texas from Mexico in that year. This last fact, of itself may serve to show that other nations are not bound to wait until the parent State gives her formal consent, unreasonably prolonged, to the independence of the resisting colony. History contradicts that idea. If it were true, Holland would have had to wait seventy years before she became an independent nation; for we have lately been reminded, from a distinguished source, that it was full that length of time before Spain—against whom she had revolted—would acknowledge her. I hope I may be excused for adding, (for I consider it as belonging to the subject of this letter, and due to the spirit of this whole occasion,) that there are not wanting opinions, carefully formed, which go to say, that if Mexico should, at this late day, recommence war in earnest against Texas, instead of keeping up, in the latter power, the irritation and inconvenience of only talking about it for eight years nearly, the chances would be full as great, or even greater, that she would be conquered herself, as that she would ever re-subjugate that gallant and independent people.

Notwithstanding the conviction of my judgment that Mexico could not have the least ground of complaint against us, in justice or reason, for immediate annexation, should we adopt that measure I think it would become the magnanimity of this great republic to pursue towards her as generous and liberal a course as possible. If, therefore, any subsequent steps of the most conciliatory nature, for soothing her feelings, may be open to us, I would be for adopting them to the very verge of not yielding up our rights, interests, or honor. If any thing beyond this be expected or demanded of us, (I will not anticipate) or if any ill consequences should threaten us, (which, however, I should not much fear,) when the whole case came to be calm and dispassionately viewed, after annexation was a thing accomplished on our part, we would only do as our fathers did—throw ourselves upon the justice of our case before God and nations, and abide all results.

Having thus given you my opinions and views of this all-absorbing question, under your call for them, I have only, in conclusion, to add that you are at liberty to publish them should you think them worthy of it.

I regard the policy and wisdom immediate annexation as the more obvious, from recollecting that opportunities once lost are not always to be regained in national affairs, any more than in those of individuals.

With all deference to those who hold opinions different from those I have formed, and have here expressed, I have the honor to remain, with the most respectful consideration, your most obedient and very humble servant.

CHS. STEWART.
To the Hon. J. THOMPSON.

MESSAGE.
To the Senate of the United States:
I transmit herewith, for your approval and ratification, a treaty, which I have caused to be negotiated between the United States and Texas, whereby the latter, on the conditions therein set forth, has transferred and conveyed all its right of separate and independent sovereignty and jurisdiction to the United States. In taking so important a step, I have been influenced by what appeared to me to be the most controlling considerations of public policy and the general good; and in having accomplished it, should it meet with your approval, the government will have succeeded in reclaiming a territory which formerly constituted a portion, as it is confidently believed, of its domain, under the treaty of session of 1803, by France to the United States.

The country thus proposed to be annexed has been settled principally by persons from the United States, who emigrated on the invitation of both Spain and Mexico, and who carried with them into the wilderness which they have partially reclaimed, the laws, customs, and political and domestic institutions of their native land. They are deeply indoctrinated in all the principles of civil liberty, and will bring along with them, in the act of re-association, devotion to our Union, and a firm and inflexible resolution to assist in maintaining the public liberty unimpaired—a consideration which, as it appears to me, is to be regarded as of no small moment. The country, itself, thus obtained; is of incalculable value in an agricultural and commercial point of view.

To a soil of inexhaustible fertility, it unites a genial and healthy climate, and is destined, at a day not distant, to make large contributions to the commerce of the world. Its territory is separated from the United States in part, by an imaginary line, and by the river Sabine, for a distance of 310 miles, and its productions are the same with those of the contiguous States of the Union. Such is the country, such are its inhabitants, and such its capacities to add to the general wealth of the Union. As to the latter, it may be safely asserted, that in the magnitude of its productions, it will equal, in a short time, under the protecting care of this Government, if it does not surpass, the combined production of many States of the Confederacy. A new and powerful impulse will thus be given to the navigating interest of the country, which will be chiefly engrossed by our fellow citizens of the Eastern and Middle States, who have already attained a remarkable degree of prosperity by the partial monopoly they have enjoyed of the carrying trade of the Union, particularly the coastwise trade, which this new acquisition is destined in time, and that not distant, to swell to a magnitude which cannot be easily computed; while the addition made to the boundaries of the home market, thus secured to their mining, manufacturing, and mechanical skill and industry, will be of a character the most commanding and important.

Such are some of the many advantages which will accrue to the Eastern and Middle States by the ratification of the treaty—advantages, the extent of which it is impossible to estimate with accuracy or properly to appreciate. Texas being adapted to the culture of cotton, sugar, and rice, and devoting most of her energies to the raising of these productions, will open an extensive market to the western States, in the important articles of beef, pork, horses, mules, &c., as well as its breadstuffs. At the same time, the Southern and Southwestern States, will find, in the fact of annexation, protection and security to their peace and tranquility, as well as against all domestic as foreign efforts to disturb them; thus consolidating anew the Union of the States, and holding out the promise of its perpetual duration.

Thus, at the same time that the tide of public prosperity is greatly swollen, an appeal to what appears to the Executive to be of an imposing, if not of a resistless character, is made to the interests of every portion of the country. Agriculture, which would have a new & extensive market opened for its produce; commerce, whose ships would be freighted with the rich productions of an extensive and fertile region; and the mechanical arts, in all their various ramifications, would seem to unite in one universal demand for the ratification of the treaty.

But important as these considerations may appear, they are to be regarded as but secondary to others. Texas, for reasons deemed sufficient by herself, threw off her dependence on Mexico, as far back as 1836, and consummated her independence by the battle of San Jacinto, in the same year; since which period, Mexico has attempted no invasion of her territory; but the contest has assumed features of a mere border war, characterised by acts revolting to humanity. In the year 1836 Texas adopted her constitution, under which she has existed

as a sovereign power ever since, having been recognised as such by many of the principal powers of the world; and contemporaneously with its adoption by a solemn vote of her people, embracing all her population but ninety-three persons, declared her anxious desire to be admitted into association with the United States, as a portion of their territory. This vote thus solemnly taken, has never been reversed; and now, by the action of her constituted authorities, sustained as it is by popular sentiment, she re-affirms her desire for annexation. This course has been adopted by her, without the employment of any sinister measure on the part of this government. No intrigue has been set on foot to accomplish it. Texas herself wills it, and the Executive of the United States, concurring with her, has seen no sufficient reason to avoid the consummation of an act deemed to be so desirable by both. It cannot be denied, that Texas is greatly depressed in her energies by her long protracted war with Mexico. Under those circumstances, it is but natural that she should seek for safety and repose under the protection of some stronger power; and it is equally so that her people should turn to the United States, the land of their birth, in the first instance, in the pursuit of such protection. She has often before made known her wishes; but her advances have, to this time, been repelled. The Executive of the United States sees no longer any cause for pursuing such a course. The hazard of now defeating her wishes may be of the most fatal tendency. It might lead, and most probably would, to such an entire alienation of sentiment and feeling as would inevitably induce her to look elsewhere for aid, and force her either to enter into dangerous alliances with other nations, who, looking with more wisdom to their interests, would, it is fairly to be presumed, readily adopt such expedients; or she would hold out the proffer of discriminating duties in trade and commerce, in order to secure the necessary assistance. Whatever step she might adopt, looking to this object, would prove disastrous, in the highest degree, to the interests of the whole Union. To say nothing of the impolicy of our permitting the carrying trade and home market of such a country to pass out of our hands into those of a commercial rival, the Government in the first place, would be certain to suffer most disastrously in its revenue by the introduction of a system of smuggling, upon an extensive scale, which an army of custom house officers could not prevent—and which would operate to affect injuriously the interests of all the industrial classes of this country. Hence would arise constant collisions between the inhabitants of the two countries which would ever more endanger their peace. A large increase of the military force of the United States would inevitably follow, thus devolving upon the people new and extraordinary burdens, in order not only to protect them from the danger of daily collision with Texas herself, but to guard their border inhabitants against hostile incursions, so easily excited on the part of the numerous and warlike tribes of Indians dwelling in their neighborhood. Texas would undoubtedly be unable, for many years to come, if at any time, to resist, unaided and alone, the military power of the United States; but it is not extravagant to suppose that nations reaping a rich harvest from her trade, secured to them by advantageous treaties, would be induced to take part with her in any conflict with us, from the strongest considerations of public policy. Such a state of things might subject to devastation the territory of contiguous States, and would cost the country, in a single campaign, more treasure, thrice told over, than is stipulated to be paid and reimbursed by the treaty now proposed for ratification. I will not permit myself to dwell on this view of the subject. Consequences of a fatal character to the peace of the Union and even to the preservation of the Union itself, might be dwelt upon. They will not, however, fail to occur to the mind of the Senate and of the country. Nor do I indulge in any vague conjectures of the future. The documents now transmitted along with the treaty, lead to the conclusion, as inevitable, that if the boon now tendered be rejected, Texas will seek for the friendship of others.

In contemplating such a contingency, it cannot be overlooked that the United States are already almost surrounded by the possessions of European powers. The Canadian, New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, the islands in the American seas, with Texas, trammelled by treaties of alliance, or of a commercial character, differing in policy from that of the United States, would complete the circle. Texas voluntarily steps forth, upon terms of perfect honor and good faith to all nations, to ask to be annexed to the Union. As an independent sovereignty, her right to do this is unquestionable. In doing so, she gives no cause of umbrage to any other power; her people desire it, and there is no slavish transfer of her sovereignty and independence.—She has for eight years maintained her independence against all efforts to subdue her. She has been recognised as independent by many of the most prominent of the family of nations, and that recognition, so far as they are concerned, places her in a position, without giving any just umbrage to them, surrender her sovereignty at her own will and pleasure. The United States, actuated evermore by a spirit of justice, has desired, by the stipulations of the treaty to render

justice to all. They have made provision for the payment of the public debt of Texas. We look to her ample and fertile domain as the certain means of accomplishing this; but this is a matter between the United States and Texas, and with which other governments have nothing to do. Our right to receive the rich grant tendered by Texas is perfect; and this government should not, having due respect either to its own honor or its own interests, permit its course of policy to be interrupted by the interference of other powers, even if such interference was threatened. The question is one purely American. In the acquisition, while we abstain most carefully from all that could interrupt the public peace, we claim the right to exercise a due regard to our own. This government cannot consistently with its honor, permit any such interference. With equal, if not greater propriety, might the United States demand of other governments to surrender their numerous and valuable acquisitions, made in time past, at numberless places on the surface of the globe, whereby they have added to their power and enlarged their resources.

To Mexico, the Executive is disposed to pursue a course conciliatory in its character, and at the same time to render her the most ample justice, by conventions and stipulations not inconsistent with the rights and dignity of the government. It is actuated by no spirit of unjust aggrandizement, but looks only to its own security. He has made known to Mexico, at several periods, its extreme anxiety to witness the termination of hostilities between that country and Texas. Its wishes, however, have been entirely disregarded. It has ever been ready to urge an adjustment of the dispute upon terms mutually advantageous to both. It will be ready at all times to hear and discuss any claims Mexico may think she has on the justice of the United States, and to adjust any that may be deemed to be so on the most liberal terms. There is no desire on the part of the Executive to wound her pride, or affect injuriously her interest; but, at the same time, it cannot compromise by any delay in its action the essential interests of the United States. Mexico has no right to ask or expect this of us—we deal rightfully with Texas as an independent power. The war which has been waged for eight years has resulted only in the conviction, with all others than herself, that Texas cannot be reconquered. I cannot but repeat the opinion, expressed in my message at the opening of Congress, that it is time it had ceased. The Executive, while it could not look upon its longer continuance without the greatest uneasiness, has nevertheless, for all past time, preserved a course of strict neutrality. It could not be ignorant of the fact of exhaustion which a war of so long a duration had produced. Least of all was it ignorant of the anxiety of other powers to induce Mexico to enter into terms of reconciliation with Texas, which, affecting the domestic institutions of Texas, would operate most injuriously upon the United States, and might most seriously threaten the existence of this happy Union. Nor could it be unacquainted with the fact, that although foreign governments might disavow all design to disturb the relations which exist under the Constitution between these States, yet that one, the most powerful amongst them, had not failed to declare its marked and decided hostility to the chief features in those relations, and its purpose, on all suitable occasions, to urge upon Mexico the adoption of such a course in negotiating with Texas as to produce the obliteration of that feature from her domestic policy, as one of the conditions of her recognition, by Mexico, as an independent State. The Executive was also aware of the fact, that formidable associations of persons, the subjects of foreign powers, existed, who were directing their utmost efforts to the accomplishment of this object. To these conclusions it was inevitably brought by the documents now submitted to the Senate. I repeat, the Executive saw Texas in a state of almost hopeless exhaustion, and the question was narrowed down to the simple proposition, whether the United States should accept the boon of annexation on fair and liberal terms, or, by refusing to do so, force Texas to seek a refuge in the arms of some other power, either through a treaty of alliance, offensive and defensive, or the adoption of some other expedient, which might virtually make her tributary to such power, and dependent upon it for all future time. The Executive has full reason to believe that such would have been the result, without its interposition, and that such will be the result, in the event either of unnecessary delay in the ratification, or of the rejection of the proposed treaty.

In full view then of the highest public duty, and as a measure of security against evils incalculably great, the Executive has entered into the negotiation the fruits of which are now submitted to the Senate. Independent of the urgent reasons which existed for the step it has taken, it might safely invoke the fact which it confidently believes, that there exists no civilized government on earth, having a voluntary tender made it of a domain so rich and fertile, so replete with all that can add to national greatness and wealth, and so necessary to its peace and safety, that would reject the offer. Nor are other powers, Mexico inclusive, likely in any degree, to be injuriously affected by the ratification of the treaty. The prosperity of Texas will be equally interesting to

all, in the increase of the general commerce of the world; that prosperity will be secured by annexation.

But one view of the subject remains to be presented. It grows out of the proposed enlargement of our territory. For this, I am free to confess, I see no danger. The federative system is susceptible of the greatest extension compatible with the ability of the representation of the most distant state or territory to reach the seat of government in time to participate in the functions of legislation, and to make known the wants of the constituent body. Our confederated republic consisted originally of thirteen members. It now consists of twice that number, while applications are before Congress to permit other additions.

The addition of new States has served to strengthen rather than to weaken the Union. New interests have sprung up, which require the united power of all, through the action of the common government to protect and defend upon the high seas and in foreign parts. Each State commits, with perfect security, to that common government those great interest growing out of our relations with other nations of the world, and which equally involve the good of all the States. Its domestic concerns are left to its own exclusive management.

But if there were any force in the objection, it would seem to require an immediate abandonment of territorial possessions which lie in the distance, and stretch to a far off sea; and yet no one would be found, it is believed, ready to recommend such an abandonment. Texas lies at our very doors, and in our immediate vicinity.

Under every view which I have been able to take of the subject, I think that the interests of our common constituents, the people of all States, and a love of the Union, left the Executive no other alternative than to negotiate the treaty. The high and solemn duty of ratifying or rejecting it, is wisely devolved on the Senate by the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1844.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE TEXAS TREATY, &c.

At one o'clock this day, an extra was issued from the office of the Evening Post, containing the treaty of annexation, with the documents accompanying. We give a full synopsis, embracing all that is of importance in the documents.

IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S.

April 22, 1844.

Read the first and second times, referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the confidence for the use of the Senate.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas, has appointed, with the powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people of every department of its government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the United States as one of their territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other territories. This cession includes all the public lands and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives, and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes, and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty.

ART. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

ART. III. All the titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to public land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

ART. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other territories of

all, in the increase of the general commerce of the world; that prosperity will be secured by annexation.

But one view of the subject remains to be presented. It grows out of the proposed enlargement of our territory. For this, I am free to confess, I see no danger. The federative system is susceptible of the greatest extension compatible with the ability of the representation of the most distant state or territory to reach the seat of government in time to participate in the functions of legislation, and to make known the wants of the constituent body. Our confederated republic consisted originally of thirteen members. It now consists of twice that number, while applications are before Congress to permit other additions.

The addition of new States has served to strengthen rather than to weaken the Union. New interests have sprung up, which require the united power of all, through the action of the common government to protect and defend upon the high seas and in foreign parts. Each State commits, with perfect security, to that common government those great interest growing out of our relations with other nations of the world, and which equally involve the good of all the States. Its domestic concerns are left to its own exclusive management.

But if there were any force in the objection, it would seem to require an immediate abandonment of territorial possessions which lie in the distance, and stretch to a far off sea; and yet no one would be found, it is believed, ready to recommend such an abandonment. Texas lies at our very doors, and in our immediate vicinity.

Under every view which I have been able to take of the subject, I think that the interests of our common constituents, the people of all States, and a love of the Union, left the Executive no other alternative than to negotiate the treaty. The high and solemn duty of ratifying or rejecting it, is wisely devolved on the Senate by the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1844.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE TEXAS TREATY, &c.

At one o'clock this day, an extra was issued from the office of the Evening Post, containing the treaty of annexation, with the documents accompanying. We give a full synopsis, embracing all that is of importance in the documents.

IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S.

April 22, 1844.

Read the first and second times, referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the confidence for the use of the Senate.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas, has appointed, with the powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people of every department of its government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the United States as one of their territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other territories. This cession includes all the public lands and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives, and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes, and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty.

ART. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in the free enjoyment of their liberty and property, and admitted, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, to the enjoyment of all the rights, privileges and immunities of the citizens of the United States.

ART. III. All the titles and claims to real estate, which are valid under the laws of Texas, shall be held to be so by the United States; and measures shall be adopted for the speedy adjudication of all unsettled claims to public land, and patents shall be granted to those found to be valid.

ART. IV. The public lands hereby ceded shall be subject to the laws regulating the public lands in the other territories of

all, in the increase of the general commerce of the world; that prosperity will be secured by annexation.

But one view of the subject remains to be presented. It grows out of the proposed enlargement of our territory. For this, I am free to confess, I see no danger. The federative system is susceptible of the greatest extension compatible with the ability of the representation of the most distant state or territory to reach the seat of government in time to participate in the functions of legislation, and to make known the wants of the constituent body. Our confederated republic consisted originally of thirteen members. It now consists of twice that number, while applications are before Congress to permit other additions.

The addition of new States has served to strengthen rather than to weaken the Union. New interests have sprung up, which require the united power of all, through the action of the common government to protect and defend upon the high seas and in foreign parts. Each State commits, with perfect security, to that common government those great interest growing out of our relations with other nations of the world, and which equally involve the good of all the States. Its domestic concerns are left to its own exclusive management.

But if there were any force in the objection, it would seem to require an immediate abandonment of territorial possessions which lie in the distance, and stretch to a far off sea; and yet no one would be found, it is believed, ready to recommend such an abandonment. Texas lies at our very doors, and in our immediate vicinity.

Under every view which I have been able to take of the subject, I think that the interests of our common constituents, the people of all States, and a love of the Union, left the Executive no other alternative than to negotiate the treaty. The high and solemn duty of ratifying or rejecting it, is wisely devolved on the Senate by the Constitution of the United States.

JOHN TYLER.

WASHINGTON, April 22, 1844.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.

POSTSCRIPT.

THE TEXAS TREATY, &c.

At one o'clock this day, an extra was issued from the office of the Evening Post, containing the treaty of annexation, with the documents accompanying. We give a full synopsis, embracing all that is of importance in the documents.

IN THE SENATE OF THE U. S.

April 22, 1844.

Read the first and second times, referred to the committee on Foreign Relations, and ordered to be printed in the confidence for the use of the Senate.

A TREATY OF ANNEXATION.

Concluded between the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, at Washington, the 12th day of April, 1844.

The people of Texas having, at the time of adopting their constitution, expressed, by an almost unanimous vote, their desire to be incorporated into the Union of the United States, and being still desirous of the same with equal unanimity, in order to provide more effectually for their security and prosperity; and the United States, actuated solely by the desire to add to their security and prosperity, and to meet the wishes of the government and people of Texas, have determined to accomplish, by treaty, objects so important to their mutual and permanent welfare.

For that purpose, the President of the United States has given full powers to John C. Calhoun, Secretary of State of the United States, and the President of the Republic of Texas, has appointed, with the powers, Isaac Van Zandt and J. Pinckney Henderson, citizens of the said Republic, and the said plenipotentiaries, after exchanging their full powers, have agreed on and concluded the following articles:

ART. I. The Republic of Texas, acting in conformity with the wishes of the people of every department of its government, cedes to the United States all its territories, to be held by them in full property and sovereignty, and to be annexed to the United States as one of their territories, subject to the same constitutional provisions with their other territories. This cession includes all the public lands and squares, vacant lands, mines, minerals, salt lakes and springs, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, ports and harbors, navy and navy yards, docks, magazines, arms, armaments and accoutrements, archives, and public documents, public funds, debts, taxes, and dues unpaid at the time of the exchange of the ratification of this treaty.

ART. II. The citizens of Texas shall be incorporated into the Union of the United States, maintained and protected in

the United States, as far as they may be applicable; subject, however, to such alterations and changes as Congress may from time to time think proper to make. It is understood that the parties themselves have been surveyed in Texas, from previous grants or locations, the sixteenth section cannot be applied for the purpose of education. Congress shall make equal provision by grant of land elsewhere. And it is also further understood, that hereafter, the books, papers, documents of the general land office of Texas shall be deposited and kept at such place in Texas as the Congress of the United States shall direct.

ART. V. The United States assume and agree to pay the public debt and liabilities of Texas, however created, for which the faith or credit of the government may be bound at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty; which debts and liabilities are estimated not to exceed in the whole, ten millions of dollars, to be ascertained and paid in the manner hereinafter stated.

The payment of the sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars shall be made at the Treasury of the United States, within ninety days after the exchange of the ratification of this treaty, as follows:—Two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to Frederick Dawson, of Baltimore, or his executors, on the delivery of that amount of ten per cent. bonds of Texas; one hundred thousand dollars, if so much be required, in the redemption of the exchequer bills which may be in circulation at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty. For the payment of the remainder of the debts and liabilities of Texas, which together with the amount already specified, shall not exceed ten millions of dollars, the public lands herein ceded, and the net revenue from the same, are hereby pledged.

ART. VI. In order to ascertain the full amount of the debts and liabilities herein assumed, and the legality thereof, four commissioners shall be appointed by the President of the United States, by and with the consent of the Senate, who shall meet at Washington, Texas, within the period of six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, and may continue in session not exceeding twelve months, unless the Congress of the United States should prolong the time. They shall take an oath for the faithful discharge of their duties, and that they are not directly or indirectly interested in said claims at the time, and will not be during their continuance, in office; and the said oath shall be recorded with their proceedings.

In case of death or sickness, or resignation of any of the commissioners, his or their place or places may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the United States during the recess of the Senate. They, or a majority of them, shall be authorized, under such regulations as the Congress of the United States may prescribe, to hear, examine, and decide on all questions touching the legality and validity of said claims, and shall, when a claim is allowed, issue a certificate to the complainant stating the amount, distinguishing principal from interest. The certificate so issued shall be numbered, and entry made of the number, the name of the person to whom issued, and the amount, in a book to be kept for that purpose.

They shall transmit the record of the proceedings and the book in which the certificates are entered, with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims allowed or rejected, to the Treasury Department of the United States, to be deposited therein, and the Secretary of the Treasury shall, as soon as practicable after the receipt of the same, ascertain the aggregate amount of the debts and liabilities allowed; and if the same when added to the amount to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and the sum which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills shall not exceed the estimated sum of ten millions of dollars, he shall, on the presentation of a certificate of the commissioners, issue, at the option of the holder a new certificate for the amount, distinguishing principal from interest, and payable to him or order out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, or stock of the United States for the amount allowed, including principal and interest, and bearing an interest of three per cent. annum from the date thereof; which stock, in addition to being made payable out of the net proceeds of the public lands hereby ceded, shall also be received in payment of the same.

In the case the amount of the debts and liabilities allowed, with the sums aforesaid to be paid to Frederick Dawson, and which may be paid in the redemption of the exchequer bills, shall exceed the sum of ten millions of dollars, the said Secretary, before issuing a new certificate, or stock, as the case may be, shall make in each case such proportionable and equitable reduction on its amount as to reduce the aggregate to the said sum of ten millions of dollars; and he shall have power to make all needful rules and regulations necessary to carry into effect the powers hereby vested in him.

ART. VII. Until further provisions shall be made by the laws of Texas, as now existing, shall remain in force, and all executive and judicial officers of Texas, except the President and Vice President and heads of departments, shall retain their offices, with all power and authority appertaining thereto, until the courts of justice shall be organized and the courts of justice shall be organized and the courts of justice shall be organized.

ART. IX. The present treaty shall be ratified by the contracting parties, and the ratification exchanged at the city of Washington, in six months from the date thereof, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the undersigned, plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and the Republic of Texas, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present treaty of annexation, and hereunto affixed our seals respectively.

Done at Washington, the twelfth day of April, eighteen hundred and forty-four.

JOHN C. CALHOUN, [Seal]
ISAAC VAN ZANDT, [Seal]
J. P. HENDERSON, [Seal]

From the Saturday Post.
Terrific Riots.
From ten to fifteen persons killed! Over thirty houses burned; and many wounded! Burning of St. Michael's and St. Augustine's Churches! The Catholic Seminary destroyed! Sacking a Magistrate's House! Destruction of two houses of the Catholic Clergy! Etc. Etc.

A tremendous riot, lasting three days, has occurred since our last, in the District of Kensington, county of Philadelphia. The city of course partakes of the excitement, and while the earlier portions of this article were in preparation, the sound of military manœuvres filled the street, and rumor with her thousand tongues, was bruising every description of exciting intelligence from the scene of the affray. The difficulty commenced on Friday evening of last week, when a native American Meeting, held on the open lot corner of Master and Second streets, was broken up by a mob of the Irish residents of that district. Another meeting was called for Monday last, at the same place, and a riot, most fearful in its consequences, and extent followed.

FIRST DAY.
According to adjournment from Friday, a large meeting of Native Americans assembled at the corner of Master and Second street, Kensington, and organized. The meeting was addressed by St. R. Kramer, and Gen. Smith, and L. C. Levin, Esq., editor of the Sun had just commenced a speech, when a storm of wind & rain came up, and the meeting adjourned to the shelter of the Market, corner of Master and Cadwalader streets. Previous to this, it is stated that a large number of persons residents of the District had taken shelter in the market, and that they showed an unwillingness to give way to the Native Americans. The flag, however was planted, and Mr. Levin recommenced his speech.

Hardly had he begun, when the riot commenced. Precisely and certainly how it originated will never be known. Some of the reporters state that it began in an altercation between two men named Fields and McLaughlin, the former a Protestant, the latter a Catholic, and both Irishmen. A third person interfered, and then another named Babe, a resident of Kensington. The third man, whose name is not given drew two pistols, threatening to shoot any man who molested him. Babe went into the street and challenged him to fire. The young man followed him up, there was a rush of hundreds to the spot, from the Market, and from the Hibernia Hose House, the pistols were discharged in the scuffle, and in an instant the riot was general, discharges of fire arms became frequent, bludgeons, bricks and stones flew in all directions, and the contest became one of the most terrific that it is possible to conceive. Mr. Patrick Fisher, late a constable in the District was wounded in the face, but not dangerously, by the discharge of the pistols, as mentioned above.

Another account of the commencement of the riot is that it grew out of the chastisement of some persons who disturbed the meeting by a noise, and that directly upon this shots were fired from the upper part of the Hibernia Hose House.

After a furious struggle, the Irishmen gave way, the Native Americans pursued them, and several of the fugitives, finding themselves hotly pressed, darted into houses and up alleys in order to escape. Several of the houses into which they went were attacked, and the doors and windows of two frame houses in Cadwalader street, below Master street, and one in the same street above Master street, were battered in with stones.

A rally was, at length made, and the Irishmen returned to the charge. The Natives gave way after a struggle, and left the other party in possession of the ground at about six o'clock.

In the evening the attack was resumed, the Natives demolishing the windows of the houses, from which guns had been fired during the afternoon. The crowd then proceeded up Second street to Master, at the corner of which is a Roman Catholic School House. A bonfire was kindled at the corner of the street and the fence of the School House set on fire; about this time when the crowd had gathered in front of the School House, a volley of musketry was fired from the houses opposite, and when the crowd had parted it was discovered that several were wounded; one young man named W. Wright was taken up dead, a bullet having pierced his left breast just above his heart. Another young man named Ramsey, living on Third street above Brown, was mortally wounded in the upper part of the left lung with a bullet.

No further violence occurred during the night. The following is a list of the killed and wounded on this day, so far as ascertained:

George Shiffer, apprentice to Christopher Sherry, instantly killed; among the first who fell. He received a charge from a musket in his right arm and breast, and died instantly.
Nathan Ramsey, blind maker, killed in the evening by the volley from the enemy. He left a wife and mother.
W. Wright, son of Archibald Wright, a merchant, residing in Fourth street, near Tammany, was shot through the head and

killed instantly. He was not participating in the riot, but was in conversation with a friend, standing in the yard below the seminary, when he fell.
Joseph Cox, a carpenter, wounded in the groin.
W. L. Lee, wounded in the hip.
Charles Vanstovoren, shot in three places and dangerously wounded.
Patrick Fisher, shot in the forehead, not dangerously wounded.
Adam Booser, shot in the arm.
Many others wounded, but their cases are not dangerous and not reported.

Gen. Cadwalader were upon the ground, and it is stated prevented many attacks which were threatened. The difficulty was beyond the reach of a civil process.

SECOND DAY.
The excitement, fanned by reports, and strengthened by the carefully digested accounts of the morning papers was immense throughout the day. A band of men were promanoeuvring the streets, beating a tattered American ensign, and a placard over it. "This is the flag that has been trampled on by Irish Papists." Placards were also posted calling a mass meeting in the rear of the State House at half past three. A notice from the Catholic Bishop was also posted earnestly conjuring the Catholics, to avoid all occasions of excitement, to shun all public places of assembly and do nothing that may in any way exasperate.

At the time appointed the meeting of the Native Americans was organized by the appointment of J. R. Newbold, President, and a number of Vice Presidents.

Preceded by the flag which had been displaced during the day, the crowd marched for Kensington, gathering strength at every step, until their numbers increased to three or four thousand—perhaps more. Many of them were armed with pistols, but no guns were seen. On arriving at the Market the flag was nailed up again, and the meeting had hardly organized, when a shot came from the Hibernia Hose House, or the house adjoining, and a young man named Charles Rheinollar was shot dead, and another named Charles Young, mortally wounded.

And now again commenced the fight, more deadly than on the previous day. Instances of daring and reckless courage were shown on both sides, amounting in some cases to phrenzy. A rush was first made at the Hibernia Hose House by the Native Americans, and the apparatus, and also an old one of the Washington Hose Company, which the Hibernia Company had borrowed, were dragged out, taken to Spring Garden street, below Broad, and there burnt to ashes. The immense multitude who went away with the carriage returned again to the charge when its wreck was complete, after a run of several miles to burn the apparatus in a particular spot.

During the three hours that the fight continued, more deaths and wounds must have occurred than were able to give any authentic notice of. A list as far as it can now be ascertained, is given below.

At about six o'clock the Native Americans set fire to the house at the corner of Cadwalader and Master streets, from which it is supposed the gun was fired that killed Rheinollar. The fire spread with great rapidity to the Hibernia Hose house adjoining, and in a short time the whole row of buildings were in flames. The Irishmen still continued firing at intervals from their houses, even after they were set on fire, and as fast as they were driven out of one house by the heat of the flames and the falling rafters they took refuge in another.

The following, as nearly as can be ascertained, is a list of the killed and wounded:

KILLED.
John Shreeves, painter, shot through the head—died instantly.

George Stivel, rope maker, Southwark—ball entered his neck and passed through one of his lungs and the heart.

Louis Greble, stone cutter, Southwark—bullet entered his right temple and passed out at the crown of the head, tearing off a portion of the scalp.

Wesley J. Rheinollar, shoemaker—ball entered his back at the right shoulder, traversed his body diagonally, and passed out at the left breast.

Wm. E. Hillman—ball entered at the right shoulder.

Joseph Rieck, bullet entered his head, and killed him instantly.

Mr. Rice was not engaged in the affray, but had left his house for a moment, and was looking over the fence when the ball struck him.

Matthew Hamitt, ship carpenter, ball entered at one of his ears, died instantly.

WOUNDED.
Henry Hesselbauch, tavern keeper, ball passed through the fleshy part of the hand.

James Whitaker, ball entered the right thigh and splintered the bone.

Charles Orte, shot with a slug in the head, the superior part of his skull is fractured.

George Young, bullet entered his left breast and passed out at his back. He is probably dead—the wound is fatal.

Peter Albright, shot in the hand.

Willis H. Blaney, wounded in the foot, but not dangerously.

Augustus Peal, bullet entered his left arm above the elbow, and badly fractured it. The ball was abstracted and was perfectly flat.

Wright J. Argis, ship carpenter, shot through the hip, dangerously wounded.

John Lusher, bullet entered his left breast, inflicting a mortal wound. He is probably dead.

John Lagan, ball entered at the shoulder and passed out at the back.

Two boys were wounded in the abdomen, thighs and arms, and were taken to the hospital, where they are now recovering.

The scene during the conflagration is described in the report of the U. S. Gazette as awfully grand. A great sea of fire raged, the roaring noise of which was heard at a considerable distance, mingled with the crash of falling timbers or tumbling walls. People were hurrying hither and thither, anxiously endeavoring to save their property; and on the open lots adjacent, piles of furniture were heaped up promiscuously. Women, and children, made homeless by the destruction of their homes, were gathered in the vicinity, and the whole scene had its appropriate climax in the glitter of the arms and accoutrements of the soldiers, the cannon and their guards, and the dense and dark mass of people by which the whole square was hemmed in.

THIRD DAY.
This day, like others, opened with rumors of the most exciting description. Through the forenoon stories were current that soldiers had been killed by the mob—and that murders were as frequent as flung at Kensington. All these rumors proved untrue, and were, no doubt, put in circulation with an intent to increase the excitement, or to revive the feeling against the Irishmen. Though marked by violence and sacrilege, the day passed without any murder. One or two accidents from fire arms occurred, and may have given origin to the reports above alluded to.

Every thing was quiet on the ground until seven o'clock, A. M., when some persons again nailed up a flag at Second and Master streets, and groups commenced to collect. Possesses were formed, and houses ransacked in search of arms. The military who had been on duty during the night, assisted in the search, in order to prevent outrages and save property.

In search several guns were found secreted, many heavily charged. About nine o'clock a mass of gold and silver melted was found in the ashes of one of the houses—the property of Mrs. Ann Harrison, an infirm widow. The crowd began to carry it off—the military interfered, placed a guard over the place, and protected the owner in recovering her property. Probably she saved some five or six hundred dollars.

At ten o'clock a quantity of powder was discovered in a grocery store, and this inflamed the searchers. While these things were going on, the families in the vicinity were moving away—most of them the pictures of wretchedness and destitution. The misery of the scene, imagination cannot conceive. To see only is to realize.

At 12 o'clock a house in Cadwalader street was fired by the mob, but the military guarded a fire company who quickly extinguished it. Just at this time, the mob went into a house in Washington street to search for arms and set fire to it. This house was totally destroyed. Immediately after this five small frame dwellings and a brick house in a small court running into Cadwalader street above Jefferson, were set on fire by the mob and burnt to the ground.

While the military were busy here, St. Michael's Church was attacked. The military were promptly on the spot, the church and dwelling of Rev. Mr. Lochrin, the priest, were searched, and no arms found, except an old musket in the dwelling. The church was locked—the attention of the military was drawn to the movements of the rioters two squares off.

Hardly had they left when the Church was entered in the rear, fired in the chancel, and in an instant it was in flames! The house adjoining, occupied by Rev. Mr. Lochrin, had been sacked and took fire from the church. The occupant had some time before gone away under protection of a military escort. Attempts were made by the well disposed spectators to save his furniture—but to no effect.

While the church was burning, two houses were also on fire at the corner of Jefferson and Franklin streets. The work of the mob was done in so many directions, and so many distracting rumors were flying that nothing short of a large army could have worked effectively; and one brigade, sufficient on ordinary purposes, could do little.

At four o'clock the mob fired the Catholic Seminary, at the corner of Second and Phoenix, having first riddled it with stones, and beaten out the windows, &c. It was fired in the basement, and in the cupola, denouncing yells and hisses, accompanying their work. It is worthy of especial notice that during the burning of the church and at other times, the Orange tune of the "Battle of Boyne Water" was played on a drum and fife.

There is among the heart-rending scenes mentioned, one of the most terrible interest spoken of by the reporter of the Ledger. It was the burial of an infant in the churchyard, while the church and adjoining buildings were in a blaze! The only funeral service which was performed over the grave, consisted of brief and bitter ejaculations of the parents, accompanied by the crackling of the burning timbers of the church.

The reporter of the Times mentions many thrilling circumstances. At the Mayor's office of the Northern Liberties a beautiful girl was weeping at the loss of her brother, who was dying from wounds of the day before. She was the most abject picture of despair that could be imagined—screaming, tearing her hair—calling on the name of her brother, and venting curses most dreadful on the murderers. Father was met a woman and her son, the latter armed with a rifle—going to the scene of riot to avenge the death of a son and brother. The poor woman was frantic with grief—the son spoke not, nor looked he any way except that which he was going. There was but one expression in every feature of his face—that was revenge.

The house of Alderman Hugh Clark, and that of his brother, adjoining, were sacked, and the furniture as thrown into the street. Thirteen houses, exclusive of the Church and Seminary, were burned during the day, and after night fall, as many more. About an o'clock the District of Kensington was quiet, the mob having moved to

sacked, and the furniture as thrown into the street. Thirteen houses, exclusive of the Church and Seminary, were burned during the day, and after night fall, as many more. About an o'clock the District of Kensington was quiet, the mob having moved to

THE CITY.

Towards evening the rumor was current that the Church of St. Augustine, in Fourth between Race and Vine, would be fired. People refused to believe such a thing possible—but the event proved the threat too true; and two of the most beautiful church edifices of our county are now smouldering ruins.

The Mayor took prompt and energetic measures to protect the buildings, but the spirit of misrule proved too strong & violent. A large posse of citizens were draughted before dark, and placed in the rear, and a strong body of the city watch in front. The Mayor made an earnest and eloquent appeal to the multitude, now standing in a dense mass, but it was answered with derision and threats—"Blood for blood," was more than he shouted.

At half-past nine, a solitary brick was flung in the direction of the city watchmen, and was distinctly heard to strike the iron balustrade behind. The Mayor had ceased speaking. All was quiet—the ring of the iron seemed as if a preconcerted signal, for instantaneously a shower of missiles rained from all directions on the civil posse, one of them striking the Mayor, and stunning him. This injury, the extent of which was of course exaggerated, threw the police into consternation—the church was doomed!

Doors were battered—but resisted the mob to the last. The windows were then broken—noisy! were helped into the church with torches—squibs and fire works were thrown in—the gas pipe was broken, and through the fire seemed slowly to ignite at first, the flames soon burst from the roof, and the sight was hailed by the mob with loud cheers.

While the mob were engaged, the City Troops made an ineffectual effort to disperse them. They dashed through the mob several times, but way made for them, and the crowd instantly closed again each time. When the great clock in the steeple struck "ten" three cheers were given by the crowd, with the exclamation—"that is the last time you will strike." A few minutes past 10 o'clock, the large gilt marble cross, on the top of the steeple, fell to the street, clearing the building entirely, and struck the street without injuring any person.

At about twenty-five minutes past ten o'clock, the steeple fell with a tremendous crash, in a direct line down into the church. Shortly after this, the roof fell in, and the heavens were then more brilliantly illuminated than ever, with the light. The fire continued to burn until nothing but the bare walls remained.

The dwelling of Dr. Moriarty in the rear, and a building occupied as a library and seminary, both the property of the church, were suffered to burn, the firemen knowing the water would be cut off by destruction of the hose, if they played upon the church property. The contiguous houses, though scorched and disfigured, were not materially injured.

One of the most terrible features of this church burning was the awful silence of the mob. There were no shouts, except when the cross and steeple fell, and at one or two other points during the burning.

There was an undoubted intention to burn other churches, and indeed demonstrations were made against St. John's in Thirteenth street. A regiment of artillery was upon the ground, and the mob were warned off by Genl. Cadwalader, who gave them five minutes to disperse—and they did so.

All the other Catholic churches in the city and county were also strongly guarded—and crowds were cleared from before several of them at the point bayonet.

At two A. M. quiet was restored—the city under the charge of the military and of voluntary patrols of citizens. The military continued on duty through Thursday, and the city presented the aspect of a place under martial law.

Horrors of the War in China.—A British officer, Lieutenant Ouchtertony, has published in London a history of the iniquitous war waged by the British Government against the Chinese, a war in which England may be said to have acted the part of Queen Eleanor to Fair Rosamond, proffering poison with one hand and steel as the alternative with the other. The description given in the work, of the scene which presented itself after the successful storming of Chin-ke-ang-too, is heart sickening. In nearly every deserted dwelling the children had been murdered by their parents.

In a few instances, says the historian, these poor little sufferers were found the morning after the assault, still breathing, the tide of life ebbing slowly away, as they lay writhing in the agony of a broken spine, a mode of destruction so cruel that, but for the most certain evidence of its reality, it would not be believed.

In one of the houses the bodies of seven dead and dying persons were found in one room, forming a group which for loathsomeness and horror was perhaps unequalled. The house was evidently the abode of some rank and consideration, and the delicate forms and features of the sufferers denoted them as belonging to the highest order of Tartars. On the floor, essaying in vain to put food with a spoon into the mouths of two young children extended on a mattress, writhing in the agonies of death, caused by the dislocation of their spines, sat an old decrepit man, weeping bitterly, as he listened to the piteous moans and convulsive breathings of the poor infants, while his eye wandered over the ghastly relics of morality around him.

On a bed near the dying children lay the body of a beautiful young woman, her limbs and apparel arranged as if in sleep. She was cold, and had been long dead. One arm clasped her neck, over which a silk

scarf was thrown, to conceal the gash in her throat which had destroyed her life. Near her lay the corpse of a woman somewhat more advanced in years, stretched on a silk cushion, her features distorted, and her eyes open and staring, as if she had died by poison or strangulation. There was no wound upon the body, nor any blood upon person or clothes. A dead child slithered through the neck, lay near her, and in the narrow verandah, adjoining the room, were the corpses of two more women, suspended from the rafters by twisted cloths wound round their necks.

One quite a girl, and her features, in spite of the hideous distortion produced by the mode of her death, retained traces of their original beauty sufficient to show the lovely mould in which they had been cast. In the death of the Tartar chief, in command at this disastrous business, there was undoubtedly a savage grandeur; and it has had its due share of praise; but if other actions of the man were known, this particular one might lose something of its gloomy lustre. His name was Haisling.

After haranguing his troops, he had mounted his horse, and placing himself at their head, led them to the ground upon which their desperate attack upon the 18th and 44th regiments was made: thence seeing that the main defences of the town were in our possession, and that the day was irretrievably lost, he returned to his house and calling for his secretary, desired him to bring his official papers into a small room adjoining an inner court of the building, where deliberately seating himself, and causing the papers with a quantity of wood to be piled up around him, he dismissed the secretary, set fire to the funeral pile, and perished in the flames, in the apartment where this strange example of barbarian heroism had been enacted. Mr. Morrison found among some heaps of ashes and half-consumed wood, evidences of the awful sacrifice which had been determinately consummated, amply sufficient to corroborate the tale of his informant. The skull of the General was yet unconsumed, and the bones of the thighs and feet, though partially calcined, retained enough of their original form and appearance to be recognized. The floor of the room was paved, and the flames had consequently not extended beyond the pile of fuel. Thus perished this brave man, whose devotion for his country rendered him, to quote the words of Sir Henry Pottinger's proclamation, "worthy a better fate."

The Leprosy in New Brunswick.—We learn from the last Miramichi Gleaner that a Medical Commission, consisting of Drs. Key, Skene, Toldervy and Gordon, have been investigating nature, origin and extent of the frightful and loathsome disease now existing at "Pacadia," Tabisitac and Nequack. These gentlemen have decided that the disease is the Greek Elephantiasis; not the Elephantiasis of the Arabians, but the leprosy of the middle ages, of that description which the French designate the Tubercular, and which, raged over nearly every part of Europe between the tenth and sixteenth centuries. The disease is contagious, and no person in this province who has been unfortunate enough to contract it has yet been cured. The medical gentlemen say that the disease has no affinity to scrofula, and that the idea of its having arisen from the poor diet of the French settlers, or from filthy habits, is not correct, as they found it existing in some of the cleanest dwellings, and among the most respectable families. The disease appears to have spread rapidly during the past year, and the Commissioners have seen upwards of twenty cases, all of which they traced to one source.—St. John paper.

SUPPORT YOUR LOCAL PRESSES.

If every democrat would strive, at all proper times, to induce those who are destitute of a republican paper, to become subscribers, they would render an essential service to the cause. Bear this in mind, not only to-day, but to-morrow. Our opponents never seem to have this subject out of their minds, and by it they effect much. Another thing our opponents practice, which is worthy of a better cause, is this—they regard the payment of their newspaper bills as of the utmost importance. Federal papers are invariably better patronized and better paid for than democratic papers. Democrats rely too much upon the truth and justice of their cause. They should remember that "faith without works, is dead."

Every Whig knows the value of a well conducted paper in his neighborhood, and consequently, that party use untiring exertions to induce all their neighbors and acquaintances to subscribe. Each member of our party should do the same; we have lost ground in many places simply because our friends have neglected their duty in this respect. No party, however strong, can fight without weapons; no principles, however pure, can be sustained without defence. A well conducted and well supported newspaper is the best weapon and the surest defence of our republican faith. Let every man who values his political birth right, move in this matter.—The August and fall elections will be of vast importance, and let them not be allowed to approach and find us unarmed and unprepared. Our friends cannot aid the good cause more effectually than by extending the circulation of democratic papers in their respective neighborhoods.—Athens Courier.

Many and many a man and woman, threading our streets on their way home from the toils of the day, can bear witness to the truth of the following: "There is a pensive, melancholy feeling which overpowers the heart of a resident of a city, when he goes at twilight from the scenes of his business and his cares to the fireside of home. As he passes along the crowded thoroughfare, jostled by the hundreds that meet him—as he looks forward through the uncertain atmosphere, to forms & dwellings dimly descried by twinkling lamps in the distance, & sees damp walls & streets

another. The advantages an active... would enjoy under such circumstances... require no sagacity to foretell. These considerations recall to my memory an article which made its appearance before I left Europe, in a leading Tory journal in England, which is understood to be the sentiments of a powerful party. This is Frazer's Magazine; and a more serious article never issued from a profane press. It ought to be stereotyped and printed, to show the designs which are in agitation against us, and to teach us that safety in that mighty contest which is hanging upon us, is in a knowledge of our own resources, and in a determination, by union, to meet it, and do it. The spirit of this article is sufficiently indicated by its title, which was, "a wish of the United States a blessing to kind." I cannot refer to it at this moment, but must speak of it from recollection. I have often been surprised it has attracted more attention in our country. It was to provoke a war with the United States, and to lay down the plan of a campaign, which would soonest bring it to a conclusion for England. The object of this plan was the organization of a black force in the West Indies, and its debarkation upon our northern coast. The consequences which enemies fondly hoped for, in such a case, but with an entire ignorance of the state of the country, were foretold with a union of philanthropy and hatred. I had the number at hand, to call some of the passages for your reflection. The object was to be the destruction of the south, and the dissolution of this great and glorious confederacy, on which the last of freedom through the world now

has more favorable position could be for the occupation of English black, and for letting them loose upon our States, than is afforded by Texas? able of resisting in the event of a war on us and England, she would be an possession of by the latter, under one of those pretences, which every of her history furnishes, and the terror would become the depot whence she carry on her operations against us, attempt to add a servile war to the calamities which hostilities bring with He who doubts whether this would be done, and be called philanthropy.

Every day satisfies me more and more, that a majority of the American people are in favor of annexation. Were they not, the measure ought not to be effected. But as they are, the sooner it is effected the better. That must be left to the responsibility of the government; as, also, must the bearing of the question upon, and its reception by, other countries. These are points I do not here enter into.

I am, dear Sir, your obedient servant,
HON. E. A. HANNEGAN,
Washington, D. C.

We publish below another letter from Genl. Jackson on the subject of the Annexation of Texas—it is just such a document as might be expected from the OLD ROMAN—Let all read it.

From the Nashville Union.
GEN. JACKSON AND ANNEXATION
We present our readers to day with another letter from Genl. Jackson on the subject of the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, in which he brings his important question before the country in its true light. This letter comes forth at the urgent request of Gen. Jackson's numerous friends, who have addressed him of late, and expressed a desire to know if his sentiments have not changed in regard to annexation, since so much information has been brought to bear upon this great measure by the letters of Mr. Van Buren and other distinguished men of our country.

HERMITAGE, May 13, 1844.
To the Editor of the Union:
Sir: I am induced to address you this letter, because I have, within a few days past, received letters from many of my friends, who have expressed a desire to know whether my views in relation to the policy of annexing Texas to the United States have been changed by the light which the subject has received from the recent letters of Mr. Van Buren, and other prominent citizens; and because it seems to be necessary that I should answer or be misunderstood.

Having no connection with the question except the interests which, in common with other citizens, I take in all that concerns my country, what I have heretofore said upon it was dictated by no desire to be a prominent actor. It was certainly far from my expectation that there should be an effort in any quarter to make the question a mere party one. Hence, when it was brought to my notice some twelve months ago, by the honorable Mr. Brown of this State, I answered his inquiries with promptness and frankness.

I had not forgotten the principles by which my administration had been guided when attempting to obtain Texas by negotiation with Mexico, nor the care which was taken to convince Mexico, afterwards, that this government had no agency, directly or indirectly, in the steps resorted to by the people of Texas to establish for themselves an independent government. In the reference which Mr. Van Buren has made to my conduct as President in these respects, he has stated what is entirely true, and has delineated with the ability and perspicuity which so eminently distinguish him, the general principles which characterize the course of our government in its intercourse with foreign powers. But just and accurate as he is, and subscribing most fully, as I do, to all that he alleges as applicable

to the question as it stood in my administration, and as it did under his own, I still think that the circumstances are so far altered as to give a new aspect to the whole question, and to authorize a corresponding change in the discretion with which our government may now act upon it.

At the present period, it cannot be doubted that Texas is able to maintain her independence of Mexico, if each State is left to its own resources, uninfluenced and unaided by any foreign power. Twelve years have elapsed since the memorable battle of San Jacinto, and there has been no serious attempt on the part of Mexico to occupy the country, and it is certain none can be made with any prospect of success. In this state of affairs, acknowledged by ourselves and the principal powers of the world as an independent nation, and treated as such, Texas renews to us the almost unanimous wish of her citizens to be annexed to the United States—telling us, substantially, that if now repulsed, she must from such alliances elsewhere as will best enable her to improve her resources and repair the protracted quasi war. She is sensible that her happiness will be best secured by incorporation into our Union—that the disposition and pursuits of her people, being homogeneous with those of the United States, can receive no adequate protection from any other quarter. We admit the truth of these assertions, and feel that they constitute a powerful motive for action, independent of the considerations which are suggested by a prudent regard for the stability of our own institutions.

In reference to Mexico, I would use the following language: We have carefully abstained from all interference with your relations to Texas except to acknowledge her independence, in the same manner and upon the same principles that we did your independence when you separated from Spain.—We have, indeed, been more scrupulous with you than with Spain, for, without consulting or respecting the feelings of the latter power, our government did not hesitate to open a negotiation with you for the retrocession of Texas, and that, too, long before your independence was acknowledged by Spain. But the time has now come when we feel that this delicacy ought no longer to restrain us from a treaty with Texas, particularly as we know that our failure to do so will produce results that may endanger the safety of our own confederacy.

I cannot think there is discrepancy between these views and those avowed by my administration, when proper allowance is made for the change of circumstances, or that they contain any well founded cause of complaint on the part of Mexico.

It may now be stated as a fact, on which we may rely with the greatest confidence, that if Texas be not speedily admitted into our confederacy, she must and will be inevitably driven into alliances and commercial regulations with the European powers, to the great detriment of our country. What would then be our condition? New Orleans and the whole valley of the Mississippi would be endangered. The numerous herds of savages within the limits of Texas, and on her borders, would be easily excited to make war upon our defenceless frontier. I do not deem it necessary to be more explicit here in the enumeration of the reasons which justify, to my mind, the speedy annexation of Texas to the United States. My aim is to give to this country the strength to resist foreign interference. Without Texas, we shall not have this strength. She is the key to our safety in the southwest and west. She offers this key to us on fair and honorable terms. Let us take it and look back against future danger. We can do it without giving just offence to Mexico. Indeed we may say that the measure is called for by the interests of Mexico, no less than of our own, for without it, she can have no reliable guarantee against future invasion.

As to the form of annexation, I do not think it material whether it be by treaty or upon the application of Texas by an act of joint resolution of Congress. I cannot close these remarks without saying that my regard for Mr. Van Buren is so great, and my confidence in his love of country is strengthened by so long and intimate an acquaintance, that no difference on this subject can change my opinion of his character. He has evidently prepared his letter from a knowledge only of the circumstances bearing on the subject as they existed at the close of his administration, without a view of the disclosures since made, and which manifest the probability of a dangerous interference with the affairs of Texas by a foreign power.

I am, respectfully,
Your servant,
ANDREW JACKSON.

The editor of the Rochester Democrat, who has been on a visit to Connecticut and saw at Birmingham the process of making Pins, after detailing some facts about this curious business, thus describes the way in which they are put upon paper. He says: "As an instance of marvellous achievement of skill when so brought to bear upon even one branch of this process and that quite subordinate, the facility for executing the task of sticking the pins upon the sale paper, may be noticed. It takes in England 60 females to stick in one day, by sun light 90 packs, consisting of 302,460 pins—the same thing is performed here in the same time by one woman. Her sole occupation is to pour them a gallon at a time—into a hopper, from whence they come out, all neatly arranged upon their several papers! The mechanism, by which the labor of 50 persons is daily saved, yet remains mystery to all but the inventor: not a person but the single one who attends to it, is, upon any pretext whatever, allowed to enter the room where it operates."

DOUBLE MURDER.—John B. Cummins, cut his wife's throat, at New Orleans, on

the night of the 17th inst., and his own in the Parish Prison on Friday evening following, and died in the course of the same night. The double murder is attributed to jealousy, in a letter left by the deceased. His wife's name was, originally, Elizabeth West, and he married her in Philadelphia, about eight years ago, when she was but fifteen years of age. He and his wife had returned to New Orleans, (here they had previously been living some time) not long since, on board the ship St. Lawrence, she as stewardess, and he as a hand before the mast.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, to-day, was engaged in considering bills of a private character; several of which were passed to a third reading. The remainder of the day was occupied in executive session. In the House, to-day, after receiving reports of the standing committees, the bill introduced by Mr. Duncan to fix the time for holding the elections for electors of President and Vice President was taken up. Mr. Hamlin addressed the House in favor of the bill, and Mr. Elmer submitted an amendment, providing that the time of choosing the electors in each State, in any year after the year 1844, shall be the Tuesday next after the first Monday of November in said year. After a call of the House, and the proceedings growing out of it, the amendment was rejected, and the question was taken on the engrossment, and carried without a division. The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative—yeas 141, nays 54.—Globe, May 15.

CONGRESS.

The Senate, to-day, passed several bills, the most important of which was that abolishing the office of the Solicitor of the General Land Office, and the one requiring that custom-house officers shall hereafter give bond and security for the faithful performance of their duties immediately on taking the oath. The Select Committee appointed to investigate the capacity of the Hon. John M. Niles, senator elect from the State of Connecticut, to take the oath of office in support of the constitution, reported that there was no sufficient reason why that senator should not be permitted to qualify and take his seat. The report of the committee was concurred in, and Mr. Niles qualified and took his seat. The Senate at one o'clock, went into executive session, and spent several hours therein. The Senate, yesterday, removed the injunction of secrecy from the treaty, but not from its proceedings thereon.

Globe May 16.

Good for Him.—The Brooklyn Daily Advertiser says:—"About 1 o'clock, on Wednesday afternoon, a big loafer met a lady near the corner of Courtland street and Broadway, whom he caught in his arms, and attempted to salute with a loving kiss. A young gentleman passing at the moment when the insult was offered, as quick as the wind, planted a well-directed blow in the face of the blackguard, and sent him reeling. The fellow, however, was not so easily put down, and he picked the fellow up, and laid him upon his legs. This done, he carried him to the public street, and by way of impressing this upon his mind, gave him a severe thrashing."

Wetumpka Prices Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY AT THE FIRE-PROOF WAREHOUSE

COTTON, :	lb.	5 a 7
Bagging, Dundee, :	yd.	14 a 16
" Ky. :		17 a 18 1/2
" India, :		20 a 20
Bale rope, northern, lb.		5 a 9
" Ky. :		8 a 9
Coffee, Rio, :		8 a 9
" Green Hav. :		8 a 8 1/2
" Java, :		13 a 15
Bacon, Hams, :		9 a 10
sides, :		6 a 7
shoulders, :		5 a 6
Butter, Goshen, :		a 00
country, :		12 1/2 a 18
Cheese, :		0 a 10
Iron, sheet, :		9 a 10
hoop, :		10 a 12 1/2
Plough moulds, :		7 a 8
Steel, German, :		16 a 00
American bl. :		10 a 13
English " :		18 1/2 a 20
cast, :		a 25
Nails, cast, :		6 a 6 1/2
wrought, :		20 a 00
Rice, :		5 a 5
Sugar, loaf, :		18 a 20
lump, :		14 a 16
N. Orleans, :		7 a 8 1/2
Porto Rico, :		10 a 12
Salt, :	sack.	\$1 50 a 150
Spirits, brandy cog. gal.		\$1 50 a 300
Am. :		45 a 100
Rum, N. E. :		45 a 75
Lafayette, :		62 1/2 a 75
St. Croix, :		\$2 00 a 220
Jamaica, :		\$1 50 a 250
Gin, Holl'd, :		\$2 00 a 250
American, :		60 a 75
Whiskey, re. com. :		28 a 28
Brandy, p'ch ap'l		75 a 100
Wines, Madeira, :		\$2 50 a 400
Teneriffe, :		\$1 25 a 150
Sherry, :		\$1 75 a 350
Sweet Mal. :		60 a 63
Port, :		\$2 00 a 300
Lisbon, :		\$1 00 a 125
Claret, :	doz.	\$2 25 a 600
Champaigne :		\$3 00 1200
Muscat, :		\$5 00 a 600
Cordials, assorted, :		\$4 50 a 500
Champaigne cider, :		\$4 50 a 600
Porter, London, :		\$4 00 a 400
American, :		\$3 00 a 350
Soap, yellow, lb.		6
white, :		12
Glass, 8 x 10, :		\$3 50
10 x 12, :		\$4

Thos. Crutchfield, Esq.,
M. M. Houston,
Aaron Haynes,
J. C. Francis,
Jacob Forney and
Cyrus Choico.
and it appearing to my satisfaction, that Cyrus Choico (the surviving partner of Choico Harbin & Co.) one of the Defendants, (who is over 21 years of age,) resides beyond the limits of the State of Alabama, to-wit: in the State of Georgia. It is ordered, therefore, that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper published in the Town of Jacksonville, for four consecutive weeks, notifying the said Cyrus Choico to appear within 60 days from the date of this order, and plead, answer, or demur to Complainant's bill, or the same will be taken pro confesso and set for hearing ex parte.
May 27th, 1844.
A copy from the minutes:
W. H. ESTILL, Register.

The Bill charges, that Defendant Haynes made two certain Deeds in Trust, the first to John D. Hoke as Trustee, on the 22nd day of February, 1837, the second to Matthew M. Houston, (one of the Defendants,) on the 5th October, 1839, to secure the Complainant in the payment of \$2,507 60, with interest from the 24th October, 1838. That the first deed was executed and satisfied on the 1st February, 1840 by the sale of the property it conveyed. And on the same day, (or about that time,) the second deed was executed in part by a sale of a part of the property it conveyed, leaving a large balance of the debt due Complainant from Haynes, still due and unpaid.

That a part of the property conveyed in the said second deed, to-wit: a Negro woman named Sophy and her child named Charles, and two other children born since the making of the said second deed, the increase of the said Sophy, a large and valuable portion of the household and kitchen furniture and three hundred bushels of corn.—That the said negroes are now in the possession of the said Defendants, Francis and Forney—who pretend to hold by virtue of a pretended sale made by virtue of an Execution at law, in favor of the late firm of Choico, Harbin & Co. on the 6th of April, 1840. That the sale was made on the same day the Execution issued—that the judgment on which the execution purported to have issued was paid long before the issuance of the same. That the said sale was void, and the said negroes and the other property are liable to, and are here sought to be made subject to the Complainant's claim.—That the Complainant notified the Trustee to proceed under his authority as Trustee, to subject the said property to the payment of his claim under the deed, which he refused to do.

The Bill prays for an account with M. M. Houston, the Trustee to the second deed—and that he be removed from his Trusteeship and another Trustee be appointed in his place to prosecute this

Branch of the Legislature, to inform his friends and fellow-citizens, that business of importance, which will not admit of delay, in an adjoining State, requires his absence for several weeks. On his return, he will mingle as much as possible with his fellow-citizens, and take pleasure in answering any enquiries respecting his views and opinions on matter of state policy.

We owe an apology to our readers for the large portion of the present and several late numbers of our paper, occupied with articles on the Texas question. We have been influenced to this course from a knowledge of the deep interest felt in this question, and the short time allowed for discussion and the expression of public opinion. We are now through with the publication of the bulk of lengthy articles and letters on this subject, and promise our readers to make amends in future by a carefully selected variety.

We take the following extracts from letters of the Washington Correspondent of the New York Herald, to show the immense increase of popular feeling in favor of annexation, not only in the south but in every section of the Union, and the probable effect it will have on the future organization of parties.

WASHINGTON, May 11th, 1844.
All our accounts from every part of the South concur in stating that the annexation excitement is very great, and rapidly increasing. Many of the accounts state that the "whole South is in a flame."

The newly arrived member from Maine, I understand, states that there is but one opinion in that State, which is, that no candidate for the Presidency can succeed in that State who is not in favor of immediate annexation.

I have seen letters from distinguished gentlemen in Boston, which state that Massachusetts is certain to go for annexation. It will be for their interest, and they are too good Yankees to vote against their own interests.

News have just arrived of a great meeting in Maryland, relieving their Delegates from their instructions.

The Richmond Enquirer of yesterday is a great paper, and it is generally believed here that it will produce a powerful effect.

News has just arrived also, of meetings in Connecticut, also releasing Delegates from their instructions.

P. S.—News has arrived from Mexico that the whole country is in a state of rev-

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GLOBE.

WASHINGTON, May 16, 1844.
Sir: The following letter having been submitted to my disposal, I ask of you to give it an immediate publication in your paper. I am satisfied that you will take pleasure in complying with this request, that the public may be apprised of the sentiments of another distinguished democrat upon the interesting subject to which the letter refers. Your compliance will much oblige yours, &c.

W. T. COLQUITT.

DETROIT, May 10, 1844.
DEAR SIR: In answer to your inquiry, whether I am favorable to the immediate annexation of Texas to the United States, I reply that I am. As you demand my opinion only of the measure, and briefly the reasons which influence me, I shall confine myself to these points.

I shall not dwell upon the policy of uniting cotton-producing countries, situated like ours and Texas, with no marked geographical feature to divide them, and with navigable streams penetrating the territories of both; nor upon the common origin of the people who inhabit them, upon their common language, manners, religion; institutions, and, in fact, their identity as a branch of the human family. Nor shall I urge the material interests involved in the measure, by the free intercourse it would establish between the various sections of a vast country, mutually dependent upon, and supplying one another. These considerations are so obvious, that they need no elucidation from me.

But, in a military point of view, annexation strikes me as still more important, and my mind has been the more forcibly impressed with this idea from reading the able letter of General Jackson upon this subject, which has just come under my observation. With the intuitive sagacity which makes part of the character of that great man and pure patriot, he has foreseen the use which a European enemy might make of Texas in the event of a war with the United States. A lodgment in that country would lay open our whole southwestern border to his devastations. We could establish no fortress, nor occupy any favorable position; for the immense frontier may, in a vast many places, be crossed as readily as a man passes from one part of his

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by James L. Wright a sorrel mare, three years old, blaze face and some scattering white spots on the neck and main appraised to \$37 50.
M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

State of Alabama,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by William H. Cunningham a bright bay mare, four years old, all of her feet white, fifteen and a half or sixteen hands high a few saddle spots on her back, appraised to seventy dollars. Also a bright bay filly supposed to be two years old, about fourteen and a half hands high, white hind feet, a star in her face, with a snip on her nose and mouth and one partly white, appraised to fifty dollars.
CHARLES W. STATHAM, C. C. C.

State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS COURT, SPECIAL TERM, APRIL 17th. 1844.
THIS day came into court John Collins administrator of the Estate of Henry Stracener deceased, and files his account and vouchers for final settlement. It is therefore ordered by the court that the first Monday in June be set apart as the day for final settlement of said Estate. It is further ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks requiring all persons interested in the final settlement of said estate to be and appear at an Orphans court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the first Monday in June next then and there to show cause if any they have why final settlement should not then be made.
A true copy from the minutes.
Attest, ROSS PHILIPS, CLK.
May, 8th. 1844.—4t.—50.

State of Alabama,

ST. CLAIR COUNTY.

ORPHANS COURT, SPECIAL TERM, APRIL 15th. 1844.
THIS day personally came into court John Chennault Administrator Executor of the Estate of Henry Hall deceased, and files his petition setting forth that all the heirs of said Estate are of age and that the said Henry Hall died seized and possessed of the following real Estate to wit: the west half of the south East quarter of Section twenty-seven, Township fourteen Range three East containing 97 96-100 acres in the Huntsville land District of which widow's dower has been granted: that equal division of said real Estate cannot be made without a sale. Therefore prays that an order may be made for the sale of the same. It is therefore ordered by the court that publication be made in the Jacksonville Republican for four consecutive weeks requiring all persons interested to be and appear at an Orphans court to be held in the Town of Ashville on the first Monday in June next then and there to show cause if any why orders of sale should not be granted.
A true copy from the minutes.
Attest, ROSS PHILIPS, CLK.
May 8th. 1844.—4t.—7 50.

NEW GOODS,

J. C. BIRD & CO.

HAVE JUST RECEIVED A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF

Staple & Fancy

Dry Goods,

GROCERIES,

Hardware & Cutlery,

Queen's, China and Glassware, Assorted.

Hats, Caps, Bonnets, Boots & Shoes.

Their stock embraces every variety of

Spring and Summer Goods, and are

of the latest and most fashionable style

of manufacture.

They deem it unnecessary to give a

detail of articles, but assure their old customers

and the public generally, that their assortment

embraces a sufficient variety to

suit the most fastidious taste, and invite

them to call and examine, confidently

believing that they can be suited both in

quality and price.

JACKSONVILLE, April 17, 1844.—4t.

L S O,

J. C. Bird & Bro.

HAVE A LARGE & WELL SELECTED STOCK OF

Fresh Goods,

At Chambersville, Goshen P. O. Benton

County, Ala.

April 24, 1844.

STATE OF ALABAMA,

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

TAKEN up and posted by Washington

Billinghsy, one Sorrel Horse, four years

old, small star in the face, no brands per-

ceivable, 14 hands high appraised to thirty

five Dollars, May 18th. 1844.

CHARLES W. STATHAM, C. C. C.

May, 22, 1844.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

ORPHANS COURT, SPECIAL

TERM, MAY 8th 1844.

ORDERED by the court, that Robert S.

Porter, Sheriff of Benton County, be

and he is hereby appointed Administrator

de bonis non of the Estate of Wm. W.

Ledbetter, deceased.

Ordered by the Court, that publica-

tion be made in the Jacksonville Repub-

lican once a week for three weeks, not-

ifying all persons interested in the Es-

tate of Wm. W. Ledbetter, deceased, that

Arthur Alexander who has resigned the

administration of said Estate, will make

a final settlement of his accounts, with

the Orphans Court of Benton county, on

Friday the 7th day of June next.

A true copy.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

May 15th. 1844.

JUST received at Alexandria by

R. A. M'ILLAN,

and at Talladega by

JAMES ISBELL,

A splendid stock of every variety of New

and Beautiful

GOODS

Fresh from the Eastern City. Isbell, and

most entire and best buyers, and prompt

in examining styles, qualities, and prices

before buying elsewhere.

R. A. M'ILLAN.

Alexandria, May 15, 1844.

MEDICAL.

Drs. Bomar & Nisbet,

Have associated themselves in the practice

of Medicine, and respectfully tender

their professional services to the commu-

nity. Their office is the one, recently occu-

pied by Dr. Geo. R. Grant, where one

or both may at all times be found unless

unavoidably absent.

JACKSONVILLE ALA.

May 21, 1844.

State of Alabama,

BENTON COUNTY.

TAKEN UP and posted by David W.

Reid, a bay Horse mule six years

old, 11 hands high a fresh scar or sore on

the left thigh appraised to Twenty dollars.

April 22th. 1844.

M. M. HOUSTON, CLK.

YOUNG & NISBET

ARE now receiving and opening a

Stock of Goods, selected to suit the

season and the times. We bought our

Goods to sell: Call—examine—price and

buy.

April 10, 1844.—4t.

William B. Martin

AND

R. G. Earle,

Thankful for the patronage heretofore

extended to them individually, would beg

leave to inform their friends and the

public generally that they have associated

in the practice of the Law in the firm

name of MARTIN & EARLE. Professional

business intrusted to their care will

meet with prompt attention.

Office at Jacksonville Benton Co. Ala.

the same formerly occupied by Wm. B.

Martin.

Nov. 8, 843.—4t.

G. T. McAFEE,

Attorney at Law & Solicitor in Chancery;

(OFFICE IN TALLADEGA, ALA.)

WILL attend the Circuit Courts of Tal-

laddaga, Benton, St. Clair, Cherokee,

Randolph and Coosa; also the Courts of

Chancery in said Counties and the Supreme

Court of the State.

REFERENCES

Hon. Henry Goldthwait, Mobile.

G. W. Stone, Talladega.

Thos. Chilton, Marion.

Geo. Goldthwait, Montgomery.

A. Martin, Montgomery.

Wm. R. Reedy & Sneed, Murfreesborough.

S. Rhea, Mobile.

Is Perkins, Esq. Franklin, Tennessee.

1844.—1y.

WOODWARD & PORTER

Are now receiving an extensive stock of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

carefully selected in New York, and pur-

chased at the lowest prices of that market.

It is therefore with confidence that they

respectfully solicit the attention of their old

patrons and the public generally to their

New Stock. They pledge themselves to

sell as cheap as can be afforded in the city

and invite all who desire to purchase

Goods to call and examine. Below will be

found a catalogue of some of the articles

comprised in their Stock.

CLOTHS—Blue, brown black, B. black,

Pilot and Beaver, English & American.

Tweed, fancy, & Merino Cassimeres.

Alpacas, and Crapo Camlet.

Plain, diamond and fancy Sattinets.

Kentucky Jeans, assorted.

Scarlet, green, and white Flannels.

Kerseys, and Linseys.

Whitney, point & Mackinaw Blankets.

Brown and bleached Domestics, assorted.

Virginia and Manchester Osnaburghs.

Bleached and brown Drillings;

Tickings, and Georgia Nankeens.

Cottonades, Kremlins, and Gambroons.

Giraffe cloth, (a new article.)

Grass linens and cloths.

Irish Linens and Long Lawns.

Cotton, Scotch, Birdseye, and table Dia-

pers and Linens.

A splendid stock of Fancy Prints and

Calicoes.

Black, pink, lilac, black & white, fancy

Lawns and muslins.

Printed and Plaid Balzarines.

Pekin, crapo, and Zenobia cloth.

Bombasins, Merinos, and Barazho.

Pink, corded, fancy embroidered, and silk

striped Ginghams.

Striped Amourine & crimped Poularde.

Black, blue-black, Matoni and Gro grain

Silk. Black, pink & hat crapes.

Pink, white and green Florence.

Pink, white, and black Satins.

Jackonet, mull, Swiss, book, Swiss-mull,

figured and striped muslins.

Checked and striped Cambrics & muslins.

Ashburton Laces, Netts, & Chantilla veils.

Fancy silk dress h'ts, cravats, cuffs.

French wrought, and Lace Collars.

Pongee, Spitzfeld, crimson and twilled

h'tks. Black & white cotton & silk laces.

Silk, Filler, & Kid Gloves and Miss.

Gent's Thibet, Buck, Berlin Silk and Hos-

kin Gloves.

Black, white & mixed Hose & half Hose.

Tallata. Satin, bonnet and cap Riband.

Tapes, Braids, Cords, Binding and Ferrets.

Corsets; Laces and whale bone.

Jackonet and Swiss Edgings & Insertions.

Black and white cotton and Thread Edg-

ings and Insertions.

Purses, Pockets, Pins and Needles.

Britannia, Madras, and plaid cotton h'tks.

Collars, Stocks and Italian Cravats.

Cotton, worsted and gun elastic Braces.

Silk and cotton Velvets.

Printed, Marseilles, and fancy Valencia

Umbrellas and Parasols.

Willow, straw, Alpine, Lawn Lace and

Modena BONNETS.

Fans. Flowers and Wreaths.

HATS.

Plain, Brush, Nap-

ered, Molekin, fact-

urable, medium, &

broad brim; Palm Leaf,

CATS—Hair, Seal, Sea-

jetted, glazed, cloth & fur.

HARDWARE AND CUTLERY.

QUEENS AND GLASS-WARE,

ASSORTED.

Drugs & Medicines, Books, Stationary, &c.

In addition to the above, will be found in the assort-

ment, almost every article demanded in this market.

To all of which public notice is solicited.

WOODWARD & PORTER.

JACKSONVILLE, Ala. April 9th. 1844.

J. FORNEY,

HAS just received and is now opening

his usual supply of

Spring & Summer

GOODS,

Among which are many articles of

ENTIRELY NEW STYLE,

Which together with his former stock

renders his assortment very complete,

embracing almost every variety of articles

usually required for in this mar-

ket.

Best New Anchor

BOLTING CLOTHS,

6 qrs. from No. 5 to No. 10.

JACKSONVILLE, April 10, 1844.

CHEAP GOODS.

S. P. HUDSON

Is just receiving a splendid assortment of

Spring and Summer

GOODS,

OF THE NEWEST STYLE AND PATTERNS,

Consisting of a general assortment of Staple

Goods, Fancy Muslins, Muslin de

Syria, Fig. gro de Swiss, Crapo de Swiss,

Adrianople Balzarine and Organd. Mus-